REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

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FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

(Ending 30th June 1903.)

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

FOR THE YEAR 1902-03.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Installation.

1. His Highness Sri Krishnaraj Wodayar Bahadur having attained the age of 18 years in June 1902, the installation of His Highness in power took place on the 8th August of the same year at Mysore. His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, was present on the occasion and personally conducted the functions of the day which were held in the Pavilion attached to the Jaganmohan Palace.

Form of Administration.

2. There was a change in the form of administration from the 8th of August 1902, the date of assumption of the direct rule of the State by His Highness. The Council of Regency was replaced by a consultative Council consisting of two members and the Dewan as *ex-officio* President. He is also the Chief Minister of the Maharaja in the administration of the State.

Appointment of a Revenue Commissioner.

3. In order to introduce uniformity of procedure and adequate supervision into the Revenue Department, it was thought expedient to place the Department under one central authority subject to the control of Government and accordingly Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., the First Councillor, was appointed Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, under Section 4 of the Land Revenue Code.

Delhi Durbar.

4. On the 1st January 1903, His Highness the Maharaja took part in the historic functions of the great Durbar at Delhi held in commemoration of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops took part in the Coronation Manœuvres and earned the encomiums of the British Military Department for their smart appearance, soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour.

Durbar honors.

5. Among the honors bestowed on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, the Knighthood of the most Eminent order of the Indian Empire was conferred on Mr. P. N. Krishnamurthi, C.I.E., the Dewan of Mysore.

Dasara Representative Assembly.

6. The Assembly of Representative raiyats and merchants was not held during the year, owing to the prevalence of plague in Mysore; and the Dewan's address was published in the Official Gazette for general information and copies thereof were despatched to the several members of the Assembly.

Survey Settlement.

7. Three measuring establishments were engaged in the re-survey of five Taluks in the Chitaldrug District and the remuneration of patels and shanbhogs in three Taluks and 19 settled Inam villages was revised during the year.

Land Records.

8. The Director of Land Records, whose relations with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were defined in the previous year, inspected the land records in seven Taluk offices and the boundary marks of 184 survey numbers in 43 villages of 11 Taluks belonging to 5 Districts. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner has been called to the defects noticed by the Director.

Inam Settlement.

9. 112 final quit-rent registers of whole Inam villages, revised on the survey valuation and 106 final title-deeds for minor Inams in Government villages were prepared and issued.

Legislation.

10. 4 Regulations were passed during the year, the most important of them being the Mysore Registration Regulation (I of 1903). The second volume of the Mysore Code, containing the Regulations passed since the Rendition up to 1901 was published during the year.

Police.

11. The actual strength of the Regular Police Force was less, and the cost of the force greater than that of the previous year. The increase of cost was due to the supply of clothing and accoutrements to the force and of swords to all Inspectors and Chief Constables.

12. There was a fall in the total number of cognizable cases reported as well as in the number of cases under several classes of heinous crime. There was however a decline both in the percentage of convictions to cases investigated and in the percentage of property recovered to that lost.

Criminal Justice.

13. There was a slight decrease in the number of offences reported and of that returned as true, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The average duration of trials in Magistrates' Courts and Sessions Courts decreased during the year. The inspection work done by the District Magistrates was fairly good.

Prisons.

14. The total Jail population decreased during the year and there was also a marked decrease in the number of prison offences. The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory although the number of admissions into hospitals was greater than in the previous year.

15. Owing to the cheapness of food-grains during the year, there was a decrease in the expenditure of the Jails and Lock-ups.

Civil Justice.

16. Several important changes were introduced in the Judicial Department during the year. The District and Sessions Court at Hassan was abolished and at the same time, a District and Sessions Court was re-established at Bangalore. The Munsiffs' Courts at Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug were abolished and Subordinate Judges' Courts were established in those places, the Subordinate Judges being also appointed Assistant Sessions Judges. There was a sensible diminution in the average duration of suits and appeals in the Civil Courts; but the appellate work of the Subordinate Civil Courts was far from satisfactory, about two-thirds of the appeals for disposal being left undisposed of at the end of the year. The number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts diminished by about 8 per cent and the decrease is attributed to general slackness of business owing to plague and the decline of the coffee industry.

Registration of Assurances.

17. The special Sub-Registry Offices tentatively opened at Shikarpur and Alur were abolished during the year, as the business done thereat was insufficient to justify their continuance as special offices.

18. The prevalence of plague in most of the Districts had a prejudicial effect on the quantity of registration work effected and the receipts of the Department. The inspection work done during the year by the Inspector General of Registration and the District Registrars was satisfactory.

Registration of Companies.

19. Seven Companies were wound up, and one was newly registered during the year. Five Companies were prosecuted during the year, for non-submission of the prescribed periodical returns.

Local Funds.

20. The District Funds were relieved of the cost of scholarships granted to the students undergoing training for the grade of Hospital Assistants, the same being debited to the State Medical Budget.

21. The prescribed number of Meetings was held in all the Local Fund Circles except three.

Municipal.

22. The Municipal Boards in the Minor Municipalities took great interest in the enforcement of the Village Sanitation Rules.

23. In August 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Curzon Park which had been newly laid out in the Mysore City.

Plague Administration.

24. The number of plague attacks and deaths during the year was the largest recorded since the appearance of plague in the State. The Mysore District reported the largest number of attacks and deaths and the Tumkur District the least.

25. Chemical disinfection was generally carried out and disinfection by desiccation was introduced as an experimental measure in the latter part of the year.

Military.

26. There was a slight decrease in the strength of the Cavalry Regiments, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

27. The condition of the horses of the Local Service Regiment was unsatisfactory.

28. The rainfall was copious, the seasons propitious and the agricultural conditions altogether very satisfactory during the year. Weather and crops.

29. There was a considerable increase both in the area of lands under crops and in the area under occupation and the prices of food-grains declined appreciably during the year. Agriculture.

30. In the Department of Agriculture progress was made in the study of coffee and sugar-cane cultivation and in the study of Entomology.

31. No new banks were opened during the year nor were any additional funds sanctioned to the existing ones except to the two banks at Saklespur and Chikmagalur. To prevent further deterioration of the estates mortgaged to these two banks an Inspector was appointed to inspect them repeatedly and give expert advice and to ensure the up-keep of the estates and the recovery of the lumpsum grants made to them year after year from their crops. Agricultural Banks.

32. The bank at Sabbanhalli, Goribidnur Taluk, stopped its business during the year and a liquidator was appointed to wind up its affairs. Orders were passed during the year laying down definite periods for repayment of Government advances by instalments in respect of all the banks except the two at Saklespur and Chikmagalur.

33. Experiments in rubber tapping from trees planted in previous years were made on a small scale. Three new varieties of the pine-apple were introduced from Jamaica. The mosquito plant and several other plants were introduced during the year. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

34. Particular attention was paid to the selection and notification of lands for eventual constitution as State Forests under section 4 of the Forest Regulation. Forests.

35. The number of forest offences detected during the year was more than double the number in the previous year, the increase being due to the introduction of rules for the efficient management of District Forests. The rule issued under section 76 of the Forest Regulation, making the failure to report cases of injury to sandal trees in occupied lands a criminal offence, was rescinded.

36. A peculiar form of leaf disease known as the "spike" committed great havoc among the sandal trees in parts of the Mysore District and all possible precautions have been taken to prevent further spread of the disease. The mode of collecting the grazing fees was modified so that the collections might be made and licenses issued by Range Officers instead of by the lower subordinate staff as heretofore. Successful efforts were made for the disposal of the inferior kinds of timber in the Kolar Gold Fields and the average rate secured for each ton of sandalwood at the sales was higher than in the previous year. The revenue derived during the year from all sources was the highest on record. The five State stipendiary students deputed in 1901 to the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, returned with Rangers' certificates and were taken into service as Rangers.

37. Three mines, *viz.*, South Amble, Ajjampur and Honnehalli stopped work during the year. The total output of bar gold produced in the 11 mines at work was slightly larger in 1902 than that of the previous year. Two prospecting licenses were granted during the year, one over Bellara block in the Tumkur District and the other over the Bodimardi block in the Chitaldrug District. Portions of Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore and Shimoga Districts were geologically surveyed and several belts of schists were carefully examined. Near Kumsi in the Shimoga District a great deal of manganese ore was found in loose lumps and in the Mysore District several deposits of magnesite were located. A project for the supply of water to the Kolar Gold Fields was sanctioned during the year and installations for the supply of electrical power to several mines on the field were successfully carried out. Mining and Geological Survey.

38. The more important of the articles manufactured in the State were cotton, woollen and silk fabrics, sugar, jaggory and wooden and metallic substances. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, having stopped work since the 23rd December 1901, the quantity of yarn spun was less than in the preceding year. The principal articles of export were coffee, cardamoms, arecanut, sandalwood, silk, gold and food-grains and the imports consisted chiefly of piece-goods, wheat, iron, cotton thread and other articles manufactured in Europe. Manufacture and Trade.

Public Works.

39. About fourteen important civil buildings, each costing more than Rs. 5,00(were either in progress or completed during the year. The Imperial Service Trans port Lines at Bangalore were completed and handed over to the Military Department All the roads were kept in fair trafficable condition and about 12½ miles of new road and 8 of extensions were opened out during the year. Among the miscellaneou public improvements effected during the year was the laying out of the New Town a the Kolar Gold Fields. The masonry works connected with the Mavattur tank wer finished during the year and water was supplied to nearly one thousand acres unde the tank. Good progress was made in the construction of the Marikanve dam an several other irrigation works. The working of the scheme for the restoration c minor tanks was unsatisfactory and the attention of the Deputy Commissioners ha been called to this state of things. Preliminary operations for the extension of th Cauvery Power Scheme were commenced.

Railways.

40. There was a considerable increase in the total net receipts from traffic ove the several State Railways and the percentages of net earnings to capital outlay va ried from 0·95 in the case of the Birur-Shimoga Railway Line to 6·73 in the case o the Kolar Gold Fields Line.

Revenue and Finance.

41. The total receipts from all sources rose from Rs. 191,95,773 in 1901-02 t(Rs. 207,24,127 in the year, the main item of increase being the receipts amounting t(nearly 12 lakhs from the Cauvery Falls Electric Power Scheme. There were alsc increases under "Land Revenue," "Excise," "Forest," and "Sayer"; while there was a fall in the receipts under "Surplus Investment Account" and "Stamps."

42. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 201,09,277, being about 13 lakh: less than in the previous year. The main items under which decreases occurred were the "Cauvery Falls Electric Power Scheme," "Plague charges," "Interest on 5 per cent Mysore Railway Loan," while *per contra*, there were increases under "Miscellaneous," "Public Works," "Land Revenue charges" and "Excise."

Excise.

43. Among the chief measures adopted during the year were the abolition of the system of wholesale vend of Ganja and Majum and its replacement by a system o: direct dealing with retail vendors and the amendment of the Excise Regulation to enable Government to regulate the growth of Ganja hemp.

44. There was an increase of about ten per cent in the quantity of arrack and other country spirits sold during the year, while the consumption of date toddy declined by about three per cent. To meet a real demand, two new taverns were opened on the Gold Fields for the sale of country malt liquors. The gross receipts from al sources amounted to nearly 38 lakhs and were the highest yet realized.

Stamps.

45. The revenue derived under this head showed a small decrease during the year, the decrease being mainly due to the recrudescence of plague in several parts of the State and the decrease in the number of civil suits.

State Life Insurance.

46. At the close of the year 6,472 policies on 3,890 lives for a total bonus of Rs. 40,25,349-8-0 and realizing a monthly premium of Rs. 14,596, remained effective.

Births and deaths.

47. There was an increase of 5,608 births and 57 deaths during the year. The number of deaths from cholera fell from 11,351 in 1901 to 218 in 1902, but there was a large increase in the number of deaths from plague, being more than twice the number of deaths in 1901. As the birth rate (16·31 per mille) in the State compares unfavourably with that in adjoining British Provinces, the question of improving the registration of Vital Statistics is under the consideration of Government.

Medical Relief.

48. A Female Dispensary was opened in September 1902 at the Kolar Gold Fields. There was a considerable diminution in the number of out-patients treated during the year, the decrease being due to the prevalence of plague. The working of the special hospitals was satisfactory.

Chemical Examination and Bacteriology.

49. The work done during the year was good.

Vaccination.

50. The vaccination work done during the year was better than that of the previous year. The income from the Vaccine Institute was the largest during the past ten years while the expenditure has been steadily diminishing. Twenty-one persons were trained in the Institute.

51. The year was marked by the inauguration of a scheme having for its object the further development of Industrial and Technical education in the State by the opening of new Industrial and Weaving schools in nine important centres and by the award annually of as many as 10 to 20 scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 15 to 20, to enable natives of Mysore to go to Bombay, Madras and other places to learn technical arts and industries, for teaching which there are no facilities in the State. Education, Literature and the Press.

52. Another important measure sanctioned during the year was the establishment of an Engineering School at Mysore for training Sub-overseers, Draughtsmen, &c.

53. The number of public educational institutions rose by one during the year and their strength increased by 1,723. The private institutions declined both in number and strength. The results obtained by the Colleges and High and Lower Secondary Schools in the various examinations were good on the whole; of these, the passes of two Brahmin female candidates from the Maharani's College in certain divisions of the B. A. Degree Examination were noteworthy.

54. The inspection work done by the Inspector General of Education, the Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors was fair.

55. Three more volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* were completed during the year, leaving only four more to bring the series to a conclusion. Attention was paid to the conservation of ancient monuments and work has to be commenced on the restoration of the ruined Kedareswara temple at Halebid. Archæology.

56. The Government Central Press had much additional heavy work thrown upon it during the year, in connection with the printing of the Report and Statistics of the Census of 1901, and this work was on the whole statisfactorily finished. The Branch Press at Mysore, which had been abolished on 1st May 1902, was re-established during the year. Government Printing.

57. The value of English stationery and country articles purchased during the year was considerably less than in the previous year, a satisfactory result which is stated to be due to the reduced rates offered by the contractors. Government Stationery.

58. There was a fall in the number of visitors to the Museum during the year, the decrease being due to the institution having been closed for nearly three weeks for repairing the building. Additions were made to the several branches of the Museum. Government Museum.

59. The depot at Hardanhalli was given up as it did not prove advantageous and the old system of holding sales in different places in the State has been revived with fair results. Amrut Mahal.

60. The pay of the executive staff was raised tentatively for a period of one year with the object of inducing better qualified men to enter the Department and the scheme has worked well.

61. There was a remarkable increase in the percentage of foals produced on the Farm, the increase being due to the new methods instituted by the Military Assistant. Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

62. Repairs to 108 Muzrai Institutions were sanctioned and twelve local committees under the designation of Dharmadarsis were newly appointed to supervise the working of the Muzrai Institutions. 59 Muzrai Institutions in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts were inspected by the Deputy Secretary to Government. A long standing dispute between the Majjigehalli and the Sreepadaraja Mutts in the Mulbagal Taluk of the Kolar District as to the right claimed by one of the Priests to pass with vadis, &c., in front of the opposing mutt was finally decided by Government in favor of the claimant, *viz.*, the Priest of the Majjigehalli Mutt. Muzrai.

63. The several observatories continued to work satisfactorily. The number of rain-gauge stations was 191, of which 134 were inspected during the year. Meteorology.

PART II.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

Installation.

1. His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodayar Bahadur having attained the age of 18 years in June last, the Installation of His Highness in power took place on the 8th August following at Mysore. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P. C., the Viceroy and Governor General of India, was present on the occasion, and personally conducted the functions of the day, which were held in the Pavilion attached to the Jaganmohan Palace.

The Foreign Secretary having declared the Durbar open, His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the Maharaja as follows:—

"YOUR HIGHNESS AND GENTLEMEN.—This is the first time since I have been in India that I have been called upon personally to install a Ruling Chief. It gives me the greatest pleasure that the Chief, in whose case I am about to discharge these agreeable functions, should be one, whose career I have had such close opportunities of watching, and for whom I entertain so sincere a regard as the young Maharaja of Mysore. Indeed, I think I may add that I should not have come all the way from Simla at this season of the year, had I not felt the keenest personal interest both in this State and in its future ruler. About the latter I shall have a word to say presently. But first let me explain how it is that the fortunes of the Mysore State occupy such a place in the concern and regard of the Government of India.

We can never forget that for 50 years this State was under British Administration, during which time it enjoyed the full benefits of the discipline and method and experience that are associated with the British system. At the end of that period a great experiment was made. The famous Rendition took place and the State was given back to its Native rulers. It is interesting to recollect that the statesman who was mainly responsible for that act was the veteran Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, who only three weeks ago resigned the helm of affairs in England after half a century of unsurpassed service to the State. It was a just and magnanimous act; but it was also, as I have said, a great experiment, for if the result had been failure then a cruel rebuff would have been administered to the generosity which dictated the proceeding, and the cause of Native States and of Native Administration throughout India must have suffered a lasting recoil. The eyes of every one therefore were directed upon Mysore to see how the venture would result and how far the State would justify the confidence reposed in it. I will not pretend that there have never been shades in the picture or that an unassailable standard has everywhere been maintained. In this world we talk about ideals more often than we realize them. But this I can unhesitatingly say, the State has been well served by the members of its ruling Family and by faithful and patriotic Ministers. The first Dewan, Mr. Rangacharlu, did not long survive the Rendition. But his successor Sir Sheshadri Iyer for 18 years wielded an authority that was a reflex of his powerful character and abilities, and that left its mark upon every branch of the administration. The late Maharaja whose amiability and excellence of disposition endeared him to all, was unfortunately removed by a premature death while still in the prime of life. And since then Sir Sheshadri Iyer has died also. Thus the old order has passed away and we stand on the threshold of a new era.

For nearly 8 years there has been a minority, during which the Regency has been in the hands of Her Highness the Maharani-Regent assisted by a Dewan and Council and relying upon the firm and constant support of the British Resident. As the head of the Government of India, I have pleasure in stating that the smooth progress of events during the minority has been largely due to the unfailing tact and discretion of Her Highness. If I may be allowed to say so, she has set an example of public and domestic virtue which has been of equal value to her people and to her family and which has earned for her the admiration and respect of all. It gives me pleasure to announce that in recognition of these services I had submitted to His Majesty the King-Emperor the request that he would allow Her Highness the salute of 19 guns to be continued to her for life, and that His Majesty has gladly consented to bestow upon Her Highness this exceptional mark of favour. It is our hope, now that she is retiring from the responsible position which she has so long and successfully filled, that she may observe the fruits of her sagacious example and may meet with the rewards of her motherly devotion in the conduct and career of her son.

I am thus brought to the circumstances that have led up to the ceremony of to-day. The young Maharaja whom I am about to install has recently attained his 18th birthday. He has passed through a minority of nearly 8 years. They have not been idle or vapid years spent in enjoyment or dissipated in idleness. They have been years of careful preparation for the duties that lay before him and of laborious training for his exalted state. It is no light thing to assume the charge of 5,000,000 of people, and it is no perfunctory training that is required for such a task. In Mr. Fraser we were fortunate enough to discover a Tutor and Governor thorougly alive to the duties of his onerous position and well qualified to win the confidence as well as to waken the energies of his pupil. In Colonel Robertson the young Chief has met with a mentor as sympathetic as he was wise; and under this combined influence, assisted by those happy domestic associations to which I have before referred, we have seen the natural good judgment and sound sense of the Maharaja develop by steady degrees until we feel satisfied of his capacity to assume the full and final responsibility of the Government of men. He has made frequent tours among his people. He has studied their wants and needs at first hand. He has thereby acquired the knowledge which will enable him to understand the problems with which he will be confronted. Fortified by this knowledge his naturally business-like habits and his instinctive self-reliance should enable him to steer a straight course. He will be assisted by a Dewan who has already earned confirmation in his responsible office and by two capable Councillors of State. He will have the advice of a Private Secretary whose abilities have specially recommended him for selection. The time, I hope, will never come when the Maharaja may also be unable to rely upon the support and counsel of the British Resident, to whom he should turn, not as a schoolmaster but as a protector and friend. Youth is his and health and strength. He enters upon a splendid heritage at an early age. May God guide him in this great undertaking and speed him on the straight path.

And now, Maharaja, I turn to you and I venture to address to you a few words. Pray, do not think that I am going to read you a lecture. Rulers are not made virtuous by installation homilies, but by the instincts of their nature, by a diligent training and by a willingness to profit by the wisdom and experience of others. There was a learned French priest named Fenelon, who was especially engaged to give lectures in the art of rule to the grandson of Louis XIV of France. But I am sorry to say that the young man was no better at the end than at the beginning. Similarly we know that all the precepts of the wisest of men, King Solomon, left no impression upon his son. I am not going therefore to give you a text-book of moral maxims. I will only ask you to remember this, the young man of 18 who becomes a ruler enjoys one of the noble opportunities but also one of the greatest responsibilities in the world. Upon you to a large extent will depend the happiness and comfort of several millions of your fellow creatures, who already look up to you with reverence, who, if you rule well, will regard you with devotion but if you rule badly, with indifference and despair. You are put in this place not for your own sake; to think that is the greatest of all human errors, but for theirs. If you act conscientiously and dutifully you may leave a name that will live for generations in the memory of your people. If you throw away your chances and become a

sluggard or worse, your name will be written in water and your memory will pass like a puff of smoke from the minds of men. Therefore I beg of you at this turning point in your life to remember these things. Put your heart into your work. Be just. Be courageous. Be merciful to the lowly. Be considerate to all. Work as though you were going to live not for 50 years but for 5; for duty, believe me, cannot afford to loiter and there ought to be no blank spaces in a ruler's diary. For my own part I shall always look back upon having installed you as one of the pleasantest memories of my term of office. While I am here you know that you can count upon my confidence and support, and when I am gone and other Viceroys come here to visit you in Mysore, I shall hope to hear from them that you have fulfilled the bright expectations of your youth, and that you are yearly marching forward from strength to strength."

The Maharaja was after the conclusion of the speech formally led up the *dais* by the Viceroy and installed in one of the two State Chairs. The Foreign Secretary having read the titles of the Maharaja, the Viceroy declared that the Maharaja was invested with full powers of administration. The event was immediately after signalized by the firing of a salute of 21 guns from the Fort while the Band played the National Anthem. The Viceroy's khillats were then brought in and conferred on the Maharaja, who then rose and replied to the Viceroy's speech as follows:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCY.—It is with feelings of no mere conventional loyalty and gratitude, loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and gratitude to yourself, his representative, that I acknowledge the great honour conferred upon me in receiving at Your Excellency's hands the charge of my State this day. The history of Mysore, with the romantic fortunes of our ancient dynasty, must ever inspire in its ruler a feeling of gratitude to the British Throne, which adds, I think, a special quality to the allegiance which it is my first duty to publicly tender to the person of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. The restoration of His Majesty to health by God's goodness is no where in the British Empire hailed with more heartfelt thankfulness than in the loyal State of Mysore. To Your Excellency I owe something more than ordinary thanks. In common with the rest of the Chiefs of India I am indebted to Your Excellency for the many acts by which you have proved yourself to be our friend, most of all perhaps for the ennobling ideal of duty ever held up before us; and the words of weighty advice which Your Excellency has now addressed to me, will, believe me, sink the deeper into my mind from the example and authority of the illustrious Viceroy who has uttered them. But more than this, I am under a particular and personal obligation to Your Excellency for the distinction bestowed upon me by this second visit to Mysore.

In gratefully acknowledging the sacrifice entailed on Your Excellency, I would venture to assure Your Excellency that I shall never forget the honour done me on this the most important day of my career. How important are the responsibilities, which now devolve upon me I fully realize, and this it is my ambition to prove by performance, rather than by words. The inheritance to which I succeed is no ordinary one, and I appreciate what Mysore owes to the administration of wise statesmen and the care of the British Government under the regency of my revered mother. But at the same time, I know full well that I cannot rest on the laurels won by others, and that my utmost efforts are needed, not only to maintain for my subjects the benefits they already enjoy, but to press onward to a yet higher standard of efficiency. How far I may be granted the ability to cope with the problems before me the future only can show, but it is a comfort to me to feel that I shall, for some time at any rate, enjoy the assistance of my well proved friend, the Hon'ble Colonel Donald Robertson, as Resident of the State. And speaking with all deference, I am able to say that I begin my task with some knowledge of its difficulties, thanks to the education I have received from Mr. Fraser, to whom I hope to prove that his labours for the past six years have not been without fruit. This much at any rate can confidently be affirmed, that the desire and the effort to succeed shall not be lacking. I have now seen a great deal of my State, with its beautiful country and its loyal people, and it would be a poor heart indeed that was not filled with pride and love for such an inheritance. May Heaven grant me the ability as well as the ambition to make a full and wise use of the great opportunities of my position, and to govern without fear or favour for the lasting happiness of my people." (Loud applause.)

The Foreign Secretary then declared the Durbar closed.

On Friday the 8th August 1902, special prayers and Poojas were offered in all temples and places of worship in the State at a convenient hour, for the long life and prosperity of His Highness and Family.

Her Highness the Maharani-Regent, C. I., was pleased as an act of clemency to order the release of 49 convicts from all the jails in Mysore, in honour of the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja. All persons, sentenced by criminal courts in the State to imprisonment for one month or less and who had worked out half their sentence on or before the 8th of August 1902, were also ordered to be released on that date.

Viceroy's visit.

2. The visit referred to above was the second which His Excellency Lord Curzon made to this State.

Form of Administration.

3. With the assumption of the direct rule of the State by His Highness on the 8th August 1902, the form of administration underwent a change. The Council of Regency was replaced by a Consultative Council consisting of two members with the Dewan as *ex-officio* President. He is also the Chief Minister of the Maharaja in the executive Government of the State. The following Notification (No. 36, dated 8th August 1902) embodies the details of the Administrative changes ordered :—

NOTIFICATION.

No. 36, dated, Camp Mysore, 8th August 1902.

I. His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that a Consultative Council to be styled "The Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore" shall be formed and that it shall consist of the Dewan and two Members, whose duty it will be to advise His Highness in all important matters.

II. The following rules are prescribed for the conduct of business in the Consultative Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore :—

1. The work of the State will be distributed by Departments between the Dewan and the Councillors.
2. Cases falling under the Schedule, appended to this notification, shall be submitted by the Secretary in the first instance to the Councillor in charge of the Department concerned, on whom will rest the initiative, entailing, where necessary, the preparation of a note for the consideration of the Council. They shall then be placed before the Council and submitted, with the opinion of the Dewan and the Councillors, for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja, by the Dewan.
3. Cases not falling under the Schedule shall be dealt with by the Dewan in his capacity as the Senior Executive Officer of the State. In such matters, the Secretary shall draft the necessary order and forward the papers to the Dewan, through the Councillor or Councillors in charge of the Department or Departments concerned, for his or their information, and in order to afford him or them an opportunity for suggesting, if necessary, a modification in the method of disposal proposed.
4. Should any material difference of opinion be then established, it will be in the discretion of the Dewan, either to direct that the matter may be dealt with as though it were one falling under the Schedule, or to submit it direct for the orders of the Maharaja.
5. If, in any matter connected with a Department not immediately under his own charge, the Dewan considers that immediate action is necessary, and that the delay involved in consulting the Councillor in charge of the Department is likely to be prejudicial, he may issue orders on his own authority. In all such cases, a copy of the Dewan's orders shall at once be supplied to the Member whose Department is concerned, and the proceedings shall be reported for the information of His Highness the Maharaja, with a statement of the reasons which necessitated recourse to the special powers conferred by this rule.

6. The Secretary in each Department shall work under the general or special directions of the Dewan and be solely responsible to him.

7. A Member of Council shall have the power to call upon the Secretary to supply information regarding a case pending before such Member, or regarding the manner of, or delay in, the disposal of any case which the Member has had before him.

8. The Dewan shall regulate the order of business in Council and preside at the meetings.

9. A Journal shall be kept in which the opinions of the Dewan and the Members shall be recorded.

10. The Council shall meet regularly at stated intervals. His Highness the Maharaja, or the Dewan, may summon a meeting of the Council whenever His Highness, or the Dewan, may deem it necessary.

11. Whenever the Dewan and the Councillors or any of them are on tour, or whenever otherwise necessary, papers may be disposed of in circulation.

12. The following matters coming before the Government shall be heard and decided by two Members of Council:—

(1) (a) Claims to all hereditary offices and emoluments attached thereto (including hereditary Muzrai appointments) and claims relating to lands declared by competent authority to be held for any service whatsoever;

Clause (a) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(b) Claims connected with, or arising out of, any proceedings for the realization of Land Revenue, or the rendering of assistance by Government or any officer duly authorized in that behalf, to superior holders for the recovery of their dues from inferior holders, or claims to set aside on account of irregularity, mistake or any other ground, sales for arrears of Land Revenue;

Clause (c) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(c) Claims to be entered in the Revenue Survey or Settlement records or village papers as liable for the Land Revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or to have any entry made in any record of a Revenue Survey or Settlement, or to have any such entry either omitted or amended;

Clause (d) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(d) Claims regarding the distribution of land or allotment of land revenue or partition of any estate under Bombay Act IV of 1868, or under Mysore Regulation IV of 1888, or under any other law for the time being in force;

Clause (e) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(e) Claims to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land revenue or to receive payments charged on, or payable out of, the land revenue, or to set aside cess or rate authorized by Government under the provisions of any law for the time being in force, or respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to Government; and

Clause (f) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(f) Claims regarding the boundaries fixed under Bombay Act I of 1865, or under Mysore Regulation IV of 1888, or under any other law for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary marks.

Clause (g) of Section 221 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(2) In the disposal of the matters aforesaid, the following rules shall be observed:—

(a) When there arises a difference of opinion between two Members of Council on any material question, pending before them, such question shall be referred to the Dewan, and the decision of the Government shall follow the opinion with which the Dewan agrees;

(b) No order of a subordinate officer shall be modified or reversed without due notice of the hearing of the case to the party whose interests will thereby be affected;

(c) Any party appearing in person will be duly heard, provided that a woman or a minor may appear by her or his next friend or guardian.

P. N. KRISHNAMURTI,
Dewan of Mysore.

SCHEDULE

OF

Subjects which shall be placed before the Council and submitted with the opinion of the Dewan and Members for the orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

(i) The imposition of new taxes and the abolition of existing taxes.

(ii) Measures of Legislation.

(iii) Annual Budget Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure in all Departments together with supplemental applications involving material increase or variations of sanctioned budget grants.

(iv) Annual Administration Reports of the several Departments.

(v) The appointment, removal, promotion, suspension and reduction in pay or rank, of officers in and above the grades specified below:—

(a) Assistant Commissioners, Subordinate Judges, Assistant Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Forest Conservators, Assistant and Sub-Assistant Engineers, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Department Accounts, Excise Assistants, Assistant Geologists, Assistant Comptroller, Assistant Superintendents, Revenue Survey, and Educational officers of C. Class II;

(b) All Secretaries to Government;

(c) Town Magistrates, Government Advocate and Public Prosecutors;

(d) Superintendents, Central Jail, Government Press, Stationery and Stores, Botanical Gardens and Museum, and Stamps;

(e) Vice-Presidents of the Mysore and Bangalore Municipalities;

(f) Munsiffs, Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

(vi) Remission of Judicial Sentences.

(vii) Prosecution of Public Servants in cases requiring by law the previous sanction of Government.

(viii) Changes of system, or organisation, or method of realising revenue in all Departments.

(ix) Questions relating to the organisation of the Military Force.

(x) Any material revision of establishment in any Department.

(xi) All contracts other than those sanctioned under rule or the ordinary practice of any Department and financial arrangements entered into by the State which are beyond the competence of the Head of a Department to deal with.

(xii) Any other matters upon which His Highness the Maharaja may wish to have the views of the Council.

Personnel.

4. Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, C. I. E., continued to hold Office as Dewan and Messrs. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., and C. Srinivasa Iyengar were appointed as 1st and 2nd Members of the consultative Council. Mr. Rao Bahadur C. Madiah, who had been the 3rd Member of the Regency Council became Inspector General of Police.

Appointment of Revenue Commissioner.

5. The necessity for the exercise of a better control and a systematic supervision over the Land Revenue Department was being felt for some time past. In view to supply this want it was deemed expedient to place the Department under one centralised authority subject to the control of Government, and Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., was accordingly appointed to be Revenue Commissioner in Mysore under Section 4 of the Land Revenue Code.

Delhi Durbar.

6. On the 1st January 1903, His Highness the Maharaja took part in the historic functions of the great Durbar at Delhi in connection with the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor. In Mysore, local Durbars were held at all the District Head-quarters and other places, and proclamations in English and Kannada announcing His Majesty's accession as Emperor of India were read to the assembled people. School sports, illuminations and fire-works formed parts of the programme for the day. Divine worship was conducted in all temples and mosques and there was a

general feeding of the poor of all classes. A large number of prisoners were released in honor of the occasion. The enthusiastic co-operation and loyalty demonstrated at the time in all parts of the State were particularly gratifying. The Mysore Imperial Service Troops took part in the Coronation Manœuvres and earned the encomiums of the British Military Department for their smart turn-out, soldierly bearing and excellent behaviour even under trying circumstances. The several complimentary orders received were, under the orders of His Highness, translated into Hindustani and read to the Troops on parade.

Honours bestowed.

7. Among the honors conferred on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar, was the Knighthood of the most eminent order of the Indian Empire, conferred on Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, C. I. E., the Dewan of Mysore.

Representative Assembly.

8. The meeting of the Representative Assembly having had to be dispensed with on account of the plague prevailing in the City of Mysore, copies of the usual address of the Dewan were sent to the Members of the Assembly and the address was also published for general information in the Official Gazette.

Political.

9. The Honourable Colonel (afterwards Sir) Donald Robertson continued to be the Resident in Mysore.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue.

10. The demand under the several heads constituting Land Revenue was Rs. 1,00,51,766 against Rs. 1,00,60,828 for 1901-02, while the amount realized during the year was Rs. 1,00,37,326. The number of coercive processes issued during the year was 114,625 against 93,032 in the previous year and the amount recovered therefrom was Rs. 17,48,815 against Rs. 16,34,593 for 1901-02. The ratio of the number of sales to total number of coercive processes was 1·84 against 2·10 for 1901-02, while that of the amount recovered by sale to the total collection was 2·27 against 2·21 in the previous year.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

Survey year.

11. The following account refers to the operations of the Department during the survey year ending 31st October 1902.

Partial Re-survey

12. Partial re-survey was carried out by three measuring establishments against two in the previous year.

13. The Chitaldrug, Jagalur and Holalkere Taluks, the Hosdurga Sub-Taluk as well as 126 villages of the Challakere Taluk, were completely re-surveyed. This survey work extended over 769 villages, comprising 56,355 fields with an area of 12,62,819 acres. This includes 60,029 acres of 7,455 newly formed survey numbers during the year.

Original measurement.

14. In addition to the partial re-survey, a small amount of original miscellaneous work, connected with 1,909 fields, comprising 12,571 acres, was carried out.

Measuring test.

15. The total number of fields tested was 1,008 or 10·76 per cent against 1,132 during the previous year.

Classification.

16. 4,667 fields covering an area of 36,030 acres and spread over 27 villages underwent classification.

Classification test.

17. The test over original classification was applied to 189 fields with satisfactory results, the difference between the test and the original classification being only two pies in soil and three pies in water.

Cost of operations.

18. The cost of the Department was Rs. 1,65,377-9-0 against Rs. 1,56,434-0-7 in the previous year. The increase was due to the transfer to this Department of two Assistant Commissioners from the Revenue Department and to the entertainment of an additional measuring establishment, as the two measuring establishments of the previous year were found inadequate to cope with the work.

Final remuneration of patels and shanbhogs.

19. The remuneration of village officers in Kunigal, Channarayapatna and Arkalgud Taluks, as also of those of 19 Settled Inam villages, was revised.

Land Records.

Director of Land Records.

20. In Government Proceedings No. 1743-51—R. 570, dated 24th August 1900, the Superintendent of Survey was appointed *ex-officio* Director of Land Records and in Government Proceedings No. R. 1609-17, dated 1st October 1901, the duties of the Director of Land Records and his relations towards the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were defined.

Survey Records.

21. The up-keep of the survey records has been the exclusive duty of the Survey Department. These records have been carefully kept up to date, though their maintenance is a matter of some difficulty on account of the incessant demand for lands for fresh cultivation and for subdivision of survey numbers, both assessed and unassessed.

Inspection.

22. During the year under report, the Director of Land Records inspected the Land Records in seven taluk offices and the boundary marks in 184 survey numbers, in 43 villages of 11 taluks, belonging to five districts.

Inam Settlement.

23. The revision of two villages was carried out and 112 final quit-rent registers of whole inam villages, revised on the survey valuation, were prepared and issued. Survey valuation.

24. 106 final title-deeds for minor inams in Government villages were prepared and 1,585 title-deeds were compared and despatched for delivery to inamdars. Title-deeds.

25. The total number of cases disposed of was 12, of which 8 were confirmed, 1 resumed, 2 struck off, and 1 pertaining to mineral claims, enquired into and decided. Cases disposed of

26. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,904-0-9. Expenditure

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

27. The following Regulations were passed during the year 1902-03 :—

(i) *III of* 1902 : *The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation*, 1902.—The object of this enabling Regulation is, not to introduce the use of new standards of weight and measure, but to secure adherence to those ascertained by local enquiry to be the standards already in vogue in particular areas. Rules under this Regulation have been drafted and are under consideration.

(ii) *IV of* 1902: *A Regulation to mend the Mysore Excise Regulation, V of* 1901.—This Regulation was enacted to amend the Excise Regulation, V of 1901, so as to enable Government to frame suitable rules under it, not only for the regulation of voluntary cultivation, but also for checking the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant and for taking measures, whenever needful, for the extirpation of plants whether raised knowingly or growing spontaneously on private holdings or Government lands.

(iii) *V of* 1902: *The Bankers' Books Evidence Regulation*, 1902.—The object of this Regulation is to apply to Mysore the provisions of the Bankers' Books Evidence Act XVIII of 1891, under which copies of entries in Bankers' Books are made receivable in evidence in Courts under certain conditions.

(iv) *I of* 1903 : *The Mysore Registration Regulation*, 1903.—This Regulation, by which it is intended to adopt a number of amendments passed from time to time in British India, and to alter the wording of the Act in places to suit the circumstances of the State, repeals the Act and re-enacts its provisions with the required changes.

2. The printing of the second volume of the Mysore Code, comprising the Regulations passed since the Rendition up to the end of 1901, having been completed during the year, the volume was made available to the public.

Police.

(Report on the Police Administration for 1902-03.)

The Village Police.

28. During the year under report the Village Police arrested 89 persons in 7 cases against 114 persons in 75 cases in the previous year. Of these, 35 cases involving 62 persons ended in conviction against 49 cases involving 66 persons in the preceding year. Of the remaining persons 15 were acquitted or discharged, 7 were released and 5 were pending trial at the close of the year. The largest number of cases was in the Shimoga District, Kolar and Kadur coming next in order. There were no arrests made by the Village Police in the Chitaldrug District.

The Regular Police.

29. The *sanctioned strength* of the Police force was 883 officers and 5,041 men. The *actual strength* however amounted to 860 officers of all grades and 4,560 men.

Casualties.

30. 496 officers and men were enlisted during the year against 598 in 1901-02. There were in the force 146 cases of deaths, 93 of desertions, 84 of resignations, 12 of dismissals, 77 of retirements and 8 of discharges. The number of deaths during the year as compared with the number for the last year was rather large. This heavy mortality was largely due to the prevalence of plague.

Police lent to private individuals.

31. The services of 1 Inspector, 1 Jamadar, 3 Dafadars and 210 constables were lent to private individuals.

Proportion of Police to area and population of the State.

32. During the year there was 1 policeman to every 5·7 square miles and 1,[illegible] inhabitants.

(Dept. ... Archives, (13) 1490 Accession No. 11

33. The cost of the force during the year amounted to Rs. 10,11,377 against Rs. 9,62,957-9-4 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 48,419-6-8. This was principally due to an expenditure of Rs. 39,923-7-8 on account of clothing and accoutrements supplied to the force and on account of swords supplied to all the Inspectors and Chief Constables. The average cost of a policeman rose from Rs. 173-13-1 in the preceding year to Rs. 186-9-7 in the year under report. Cost of the Police.

34. The number of punishments rose from 1,447 in the previous year to 1,596 in the year under report. Of these, 1,554 officers and men or 28·7 per cent of the actual strength were punished departmentally and 42 officers and men or ·7 per cent judicially. Discipline and conduct of the Force.

35. There was a considerable increase in the number of officers who earned rewards during the year, the number being 134 against 72 in the previous year. Rewards.

36. The number of literate officers in the force rose from 816 in the previous year to 826 during the year, but the number of literate men fell from 2,317 to 2,252. The percentages of literate persons in the force to the actual strength were 96·05 (officers) and 49·3 (men.) Education.

37. The total number of cognizable cases reported and taken up by the Police *suo motu* during the year was 6,009 against 6,463 in the previous year, being a decrease of 454 cases or 7·5 per cent. Reported crime.

38. There were 2,814 cases (including 3 undetectable cases ordered by Magistrates to be investigated) pending with the Police from the previous year. With these the number of cases for disposal during the year came up to 8,823. Of these, 7 cases were transferred to British jurisdiction and 539 refused investigation. Of the latter, 10 were referred back to the Police for investigation. Exclusive of the number of cases refused investigation and of those transferred, there remained 8,287 cases for the Police to investigate. Of these, 1,910 cases were ordered by the Magistrates to be struck off as false, non-cognizable, etc., and 67 as not detectable. Disposal of cases.

39. Inclusive of the cases pending from the previous year, 3,962 cases were, during the year, brought before the Magistrates for decision. Of these, 2,644 ended in conviction and 906 in acquittal or discharge. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated during the year was 47·5 as against 54·3 and that to cases decided, 74·4 against 79·7 in the previous year. The number of cases pending with the Police at the end of the year was 2,725, being 86 cases less than the number for the preceding year.

40. *Murder.*—During the year, there were 65 true cases for disposal against 72 in the previous year. Of these, 20 were prosecuted to conviction against 21 in the preceding year. Heinous crime.

Dacoity.—The number of dacoities reported during the year was 39. Including pending ones the number came up to 110 against 104 in 1901-02. Twelve of these ended in conviction against 14 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases reported was 10·9 against 13·4 in 1901-02.

Robbery.—The number of reported crime during the year was 98, the same as in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to cases reported was 20·2 against 15·3 in the preceding year.

House-breaking and theft and House trespass.—The number of cases of this class reported during the year was 1,551 and the percentage of convictions to cases decided was 71·9 against 74·6 during the previous year.

Theft.—The number of cases reported fell from 2,269 in 1901-02 to 1,961 during the year under report. The percentage of convictions to cases decided was 75·02 against 80·7 in the previous year.

Cattle lifting.—The number of reported cases fell from 300 in the previous year to 296 in the year under report. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated was 47·8 against 61·2 in the preceding year.

41. The total value of property stolen in 2,415 cognizable cases was Rs. 1,78,006, and that recovered was Rs. 63,053 in 1,718 cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,33,383 in 2,546 cases and Rs. 60,995 in 2,004 cases, Property stolen & recovered.

Protection.

respectively. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to those in which it was lost was 71·1 against 78·7 in the previous year, and that of property recovered to that lost was 35·4 against 45·6 in the preceding year.

Non-cognizable cases.

42. 7,389 non-cognizable cases were instituted by complaint and 512 were taken up by the Magistrates of their own motion, making in all 7,901 cases during the year against 7,654 in the year previous. Of these, 195 cases were referred to the Police for investigation against 259 during the preceding year.

Habitual criminals.

43. Out of a total of 2,324 persons convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 158 persons against 199 in the preceding year. One previous conviction was proved against 81 persons, two against 43, three against 15, four against 6, five against 6, six against 3 and seven against 4.

Anthropometry.

44. The total number of finger impression slips that were in the Central Bureau at the close of the previous year was 5,533 and that received during the year was 1,625, thus making a total of 7,158 slips in the Bureau on the 30th June 1903. During the year 366 slips were received for tracing the antecedents of persons against 458 in the previous year. Of these, 37 were successfully traced against 31 in the previous year.

Preventive measures.

45. Under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code 48 cases involving 59 persons were tried by Magistrates against 105 cases involving 174 persons in the previous year. Of these, 31 cases involving 31 persons ended in conviction against 79 cases which involved 118 persons in the previous year.

Processes.

46. The number of processes issued, executed and unexecuted during the year was 94,416, 89,115, and 5,301 against 101,827, 96,760 and 5,067, respectively, in the previous year.

Criminal Justice.

(Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Mysore State during the year 1902-03.)

Courts.

47. The number of Courts which exercised criminal jurisdiction in the State during the year was 157, including the newly established Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug, who were invested with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judges. The Chief Court exercised up to 31st December 1902 original criminal jurisdiction, which thereafter devolved on the Sessions Court established at Bangalore on the 1st January 1903.

Original cases.

48. There was a considerable decrease in the number of offences reported during the year, the offences numbering 15,686 as against 17,263 in 1901-02. Of this number, 13,010 were returned as true and 12,961 were brought to trial, against 14,127 and 14,046, respectively, in the previous year.

Disposal of accused persons.

49. Inclusive of 1,546 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year, the total number of persons brought to trial was 26,707 as compared with 28,985 in the preceding year. Of these, 17,169 were acquitted or discharged, 8,157 were convicted, 44 escaped or died and 1,337 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Disposal of cases by Magistrates.

50. The number of cases disposed of by Magistrates during the year was 12,513 involving 26,707 persons. Of these persons, 16,948 were acquitted or discharged, 7,994 were convicted, 410 were committed to the Sessions, 42 died or escaped and 1,313 were pending trial at the close of the year. The average duration of trials in the Magistrates' Courts was 7·45 days as compared with 10·035 in 1901-02.

Trial of European British subjects.

51. Eighteen cases involving 21 persons were tried by Justices of the Peace, as against 24 cases involving 29 persons in 1901-02. In 10 cases involving 12 persons the accused were acquitted, in 6 cases involving 6 persons they were convicted and in 1 case involving 2 persons the accused were committed to the High Court, Madras. In the remaining case the records were sent up to the Madras High Court.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

52. There were 282 miscellaneous proceedings involving 422 persons against 375 cases involving 688 persons in 1901-02. Of these, 227 persons were discharged and 189 convicted, 2 died and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Sessions cases.

53. Including 1 case pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 154 cases involving 410 persons against 148 cases involving 402 persons in 1901-02. Of these, 139 cases involving 384 persons were disposed of, leaving 15 cases with 26 persons pending trial at the close of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 57 cases involving 221 persons resulted in acquittal and 82 cases involving 163 persons ended in conviction.

54. Before the Chief Court on the original side, 6 cases were tried with the aid of jurors. The Judge accepted their verdict in all the cases. Only one case was tried by jury at the Sessions Courts. Trial by jury.

55. 27 cases before the Chief Court and 98 cases before the Sessions Courts were thus tried. The Sessions Judges agreed with the assessors in 75 cases, and differed from 1 assessor in 11 cases, and from both assessors in 12 cases. Trials with Assessors.

56. There was some improvement in the duration of trials in the Sessions Courts, the average duration for the year under report being 2·92 days as against 3·90 in 1901-02. Average duration of Sessions cases.

57. 18 persons were sentenced to death, 7 to transportation, and 2,376 to imprisonment. One person was punished with forfeiture of property and 6,373 persons were fined. The sentence of whipping was passed on 152 persons and 8 juvenile offenders were ordered to be kept in the Reformatory. Fines amounting to Rs. 65,641-14-0 were imposed during the year and a sum of Rs. 48,598-8-7 was realized. Punishments.

58. In the exercise of preventive jurisdiction vested in Magistrates, 32 persons as against 140 in the previous year were ordered to furnish security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour. Of these, 27 were imprisoned for failing to do so.

59. Inclusive of the Chief Court there were 17 Courts exercising appellate jurisdiction during the year. Appellate Courts.

60. Inclusive of 151 persons whose appeals were pending at the close of 1901-02, the number of appellants dealt with by the Appellate Courts was 1,884 against 1,933 persons in the previous year. Of these, the appeals of 151 persons were rejected, the sentence or order appealed against was confirmed in the case of 825 appellants, it was reduced or otherwise altered in the case of 210 appellants and reversed in the case of 584 persons. New trial or further enquiry was ordered with regard to appeals by 32 persons and one appeal was referred for revision to the Chief Court. At the end of the year the appeals of 81 persons were pending trial. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 34·4 days, being nearly the same as in the previous year; but there was an appreciable fall from 14·8 and 26·6 days, respectively, in the previous year to 13·6 and 17·6 days in the average duration in the Sessions and Magistrates' Courts. Appeals.

61. Inclusive of 1 appeal pending from the previous year, there were 7 appeals for disposal as against 5 in the previous year. In 1 appeal the order of the lower Court was reversed, in 3 they were upheld and at the close of the year 3 remained pending. Government appeals against acquittals.

62. In 13 cases involving 18 persons, sentences of death were submitted, under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to the Chief Court for confirmation. In the case of 3 persons the sentence was commuted to transportation for life and in the case of one person to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to 11 persons their sentences were confirmed and the cases of the remaining 3 persons were pending disposal. Capital sentences.

63. 7 persons, whose sentences were confirmed, submitted memorials to H. H. the Maharaja for exercising his royal prerogative. In 1 case only, the sentence was commuted to one of transportation for life, the remaining memorials being rejected. Memorials to H. H. the Maharaja.

64. The calendars of 4,272 cases were submitted to the Chief Court for perusal as against 4,684 in 1901-02. Records were called for in 262 cases upon perusal of calendars. Adding to this, the number of cases referred by District Magistrates, *viz.*, 74, and of those pending from the previous year, *viz.*, 24, the total number of revisional cases for disposal was 360 as against 224 in the previous year. The number of persons involved in these cases was 885 as against 414 in 1901-02. Revisional jurisdiction.

65. The total receipts and charges of all the Criminal Courts exclusive of the Chief Court were Rs. 84,729-6-11 and Rs. 3,90,220-6-7, respectively, as against Rs. 80,068-2-1 and Rs. 3,92,544-9-7, respectively, in the previous year. Receipts and charges.

66. All the District Magistrates except the District Magistrate of Chitaldrug inspected all their subordinate Courts. Many of the Criminal Courts in the Hassan, Tumkur, Kadur and Shimoga Districts, were also inspected by Judges of the Chief Court deputed for the purpose. Inspection Courts.

Prisons.

(Report on the Administration of Jails and Lock-ups for the calendar year 190:

Number of Jails and Lock-ups. 67. The number remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 3 jails and lock-ups. All the buildings were kept in good order and increased accommoda at a cost of Rs. 4,345 was sanctioned for the lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields

Jail population and their disposal. 68. The year began with 1,161 prisoners in all the prisons of the State a adding 7,821 prisoners, that were admitted during the year, the total number c up to 8,982 against 9,654 in the previous year. Of these, 7,925 were dischar leaving 1,057 at the end of the year. The average daily strength was 1,13 against 1,215·61 in 1901.

Civil prisoners. 69 On the first day of the year, there were 6 civil prisoners; 52 were admi during the year, making a total of 58. Of these, 51 were discharged leaving the close of the year.

Under-trial prisoners. 70. On the 1st of January 1902, there were 153 under-trial prisoners; 4, were admitted during the year, making a total of 4,300. Of these, 4,158 were charged leaving 142 on the last day of the year.

Convicts. 71. The number at the commencement of the year was 1,002 and 3,051 adm sions were made during the year, making a total of 4,053. Of these, 3,104 were free from all causes, leaving 949 at the end of the year. As in the previous y the convicts of the Civil and Military Station were allowed to remain in the Cen Jail and no transfers were made to the Madras Jails, owing to the prevalence plague in Bangalore.

Classification of convicts by religion, age etc. 72. More than 75 per cent of the convicts were Hindus, 14 per cent Ma medans and 5 per cent Christians.

About 89 convicts were below 16 years of age, while the majority ab 2,450 were between 16 and 40 years of age.

About 15 per cent of the convicts were literate and, as usual, the larg number belonged to the class of agriculturists.

Offences and sentences. 73. As in previous years, most of the convicts were offenders against prope and 22 males and 2 females were guilty of murder and attempt to com murder. The greater body of the convicts had terms within 6 months, 16 w sentenced to undergo transportation for life and 6 were hanged.

Previous convictions. 74. Over 8 per cent of the total admissions were re-committals as against per cent in the previous year. Of these, 45 were habitual offenders, *i. e.*, had m than one conviction.

Escapes and recaptures. 75. There were 4 escapes during the year as against 11 in 1901. Of these were re-captured leaving one still at large.

Offences in Jails and punishments. 76. There was a marked decrease in the number of offences under this he the number being only 245, a little more than half of what it was in the previ year. The principal punishment resorted to was that of whipping, which was me out in 79 cases as against 25 in 1901.

Juvenile offenders. 77. There were 54 admissions during the year as against 79 in 1901. Of th 3 were re-committals.

Release otherwise than by expiry of sentences. 78. 183 prisoners were released under the mark system as against 203 in 19 The highest remission gained was 238 days and the highest amount of gratu earned was Rs. 7-0-2 by a convict in the Mysore Jail. Of the 73 convic released in honour of H. H. the Maharaja's Installation, 20 were life-convicts a 21, long term prisoners. All these 41 convicts had been admitted to the benefits the mark system.

Employment of convicts. 79. The average number of convicts employed on manufacture and out-d work was larger than in the previous year, *viz.*, 190 and 335·39, respectively. T increase in the number employed on manufacture was due to the preparation carpets for the Delhi Exhibition, while that on out-door work was due to the fitti up of the Curzon Park in Mysore.

Income and expenditure. 80. The total earnings by convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,173-5 or Rs. 22-1-0 per head of average number sentenced to labour, as against Rs. 18,738-13 or Rs. 18-8-3 per head in the previous year. The increase was due to the rea sale of the manufactured articles.

81. The total expenditure of all the Jails and Lock-ups in the State was Rs. 1,03,002-12-10 or Rs. 90-10-10 per head of average strength, as against Rs. 1,12,244-3-8 or Rs. 92-5-4 per head in the previous year. This decrease was due to the cheapness of food-grains during the year.

82. As in previous years, a sum of Rs. 84 per head for Native and Rs. 120 per head for European prisoners was levied for the maintenance of the Civil and Military Station prisoners; the sum thereby recovered was Rs. 6,560-2-8 as against Rs. 6,929-2-8 in the previous year.

83. The net cost to Government for maintaining the prisoners in all the Jails and Lock-ups during the year was Rs. 82,829-7-1 or Rs. 72-14-8 per head of average strength, against Rs. 93,595-6-5 or Rs. 76-14-9 per head in the previous year.

84. The general health of the prisoners in all the Jails and Lock-ups was satisfactory. Though plague broke out in almost every part of the State, only 3 cases occurred in all the Jails. However, the number of admissions into the Hospital was greater than that in the previous year, owing to the prevalence of influenza both in Bangalore and Mysore. Out of a daily average number of 1,135·95 prisoners, the daily average sick was 21·09 against 20·56 in 1901. General health of prisoners.

85. There were 20 deaths in all against 25 in the previous year; the larger number of deaths was due to general diseases and occurred among prisoners with long terms.

86. In consequence of the death of Mr. D. A. Choksi, the full-time Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail, on 15th February 1902, Mr. G. Hume Wright was placed in charge of the Jail in addition to his own duties as Superintendent of the Government Central Press. General remarks.

Civil Justice.

(Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1902-03).

87. The number of tribunals which exercised civil jurisdiction during the year was 25. On the establishment of a District Court at Bangalore in January 1903, the original jurisdiction of the Chief Court was transferred to the District Court. The Munsiffs' Courts at Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug were abolished and 3 Subordinate Judges' Courts were established in their stead with original jurisdiction up to Rs. 10,000 and small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 300. These Sub-Judges exercise also the powers of a District Judge in regard to insolvency matters and applications under the Succession Certificate Regulation and the rules relating to minors. Tribunals.

88. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 18,542 against 19,757 in the previous year. Institution of suits.

89. The total value of these suits amounted to Rs. 30,86,995-5-4 with an average value of Rs. 166-7-9 per suit. Aggregate value of suits instituted.

90. The number of small causes instituted fell from 8,091 in 1901-02 to 7,818 in the year under report. Of these, 940 suits were of value not exceeding Rs. 10; 5,470 of value between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 808 of value between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100; and 600 suits of value between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300. Small causes.

91. 5,186 cases were founded on contracts in writing; 565 on contracts not in writing; 898 on accounts stated; 121 were filed for money had and received; 574 for price of goods sold; 33 for wages, etc.; 44 for breaches of contract; 173 for rent; 173 for movable property or its value and 51 for damages.

92. Including 6,181 suits pending from the previous year, the number of suits for disposal came up to 24,723 in the year under report. Of these, 18,529 were disposed of, leaving 6,194 pending at the end of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 10,908 were ordinary suits. About 10 per cent of this number were disposed of without trial; 59 per cent without contest; 30 per cent after contest and 1 case by reference to arbitration. The number of small causes disposed of was 7,613. About 14·79 per cent of this were disposed of without trial; 4·87 per cent were compromised; 9·74 per cent were decreed on admission; 52·84 per cent were decreed *ex-parte*; 1·45 per cent were dismissed *ex-parte* and 16·28 per cent were disposed of after contest. The average duration of contested small causes was 84·3 days; of regular contested suits 108·8 and of uncontested suits 23·2, against 94·92, 157·1, and 31·3 respectively in the previous year. Disposal of suits.

Protection.

Value and cost of suits disposed of.

93. The average value and cost of suits heard during the year in the Ch Court amounted to Rs. 10,680-6-6 and Rs. 991-3-0; in the District Judges' Courts Rs. 8,044-12-3 and Rs. 588-2-5; in the Sub-Judges' Courts to Rs. 241-2-3 a Rs. 30-9-3 and in the Munsiffs' Courts to Rs. 114-14-3 and Rs. 20-12-6, respectivel

Witnesses.

94. During the year, 32,524 witnesses attended the Courts. In the Munsi Courts 23,990 were detained for 1 day; 2,560 for 2 days; 442 for 3 days and 68 4 days. The corresponding figures for the Sub-Judges' Courts were 4,350, 2 6 and 8 and for the District Judges' Courts 627, 40 and 33. 196 witnesses attend the Chief Court and were discharged the same day. The travelling and subsiste allowances paid to them amounted to Rs. 44,433-14-11, the average for each witn being Rs. 1-5-10.

Miscellaneous applications.

95. Inclusive of 1,623 cases pending from the preceding year, there w 15,860 cases for disposal against 16,414 in the previous year. Of these, 14,221 ca were disposed of, leaving 1,639 cases pending at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

96. Including 4,527 applications pending from the previous year, there w 33,019 applications for disposal during the year. Of these, 27,832 were disposed leaving 5,187 pending at the close of the year. The amount realized in these ca was Rs. 4,77,187-6-6.

Appeals—Chief Court, First appeals.

97. During the year 400 first appeals were filed as against 299 in the previ year. Including 350 appeals pending from the previous year, there were appeals for disposal. Of these, 282 appeals were transferred to the District Ju and the Sub-Judge of Bangalore and 468 were retained by the Chief Court; of these appeals were decided leaving 299 pending. The average duration of peals decreased somewhat during the year, it being 611·66 days against 756·5 the preceding year. The value of appeals instituted was Rs. 2,00,588-9-11 against Rs. 1,18,044-6-1 and of those disposed of Rs. 5,18,217-5-5 agai Rs. 1,01,114-9-10 in the previous year. The average value of a first appeal Rs. 3,066-6-0 and its average cost Rs. 142-1-10.

Second appeals.

98. 145 second appeals of the aggregate value of Rs. 29,365-12-10 were ferred during the year, as against 208 appeals of the value of Rs. 43,569-11-(1901-02. Including 331 appeals pending from the previous year, there were second appeals for disposal, being 11 less than the number for 1901-02. 27 these of the aggregate value of Rs. 57,387-7-7 were disposed of. The average va of a second appeal was Rs. 205-11-0 and the average cost Rs. 49-3-5.

Miscellaneous appeals.

99. The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 80 against 106 in 1901 Including 48 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal appeals against 142 in the previous year. Of these, 59 were disposed of, leaving pending.

Other Miscellaneous work.

100. There were 492 miscellaneous petitions for disposal, including 113 pend from the previous year, as against 460 in 1901-02. Of these, 330 applications w disposed of, leaving 162 pending at the close of the year.

References.

101. There were 6 references under Section 617 of the Civil Procedure C all of which were disposed of.

Subordinate Courts.

102. Including 282 appeals which were transferred by the Chief Court to District Judge and the Sub-Judge at Bangalore, the number of appeals which w filed during the year was 903, being 271 more than in 1901-02. Including appeals pending from the previous year, there were during the year 1,717 appeals disposal, as against 1,530 in the previous year. Of these, 596 appeals of the ag gate value of Rs. 1,22,509-1-1 were disposed of, leaving 1,121 appeals pending at close of the year. The average value of an appeal disposed of was Rs. 205-8 and its cost averaged Rs. 43-3-10 as against Rs. 209 and Rs. 37, respectively, in previous year. The average duration of appeals decreased considerably, it bein the Sub-Judges' Courts 75·4 days and in the District Courts 314 days as comp with the corresponding figures for 1901-02, *viz.*, 143·07 and 318.

Miscellaneous appeals.

103. The number of miscellaneous appeals fell from 199 in the previous yea 181 in the year under report. Of these, 88 were disposed of and 93 were pen at the end of the year.

Insolvency applications.

104. The number of these applications rose from 146 in 1901-02 to 166 du the year. Of these, 45 were granted, 85 rejected and the remainder were pen at the close of the year. The creditors' claims amounted to Rs. 50,639-10-2. gross amount realized from the assets of insolvents was Rs. 957-5-9, and amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 228-3-5.

105. The fees realized by the issue of processes amounted to Rs. 87,239-4-0 and the cost of the establishment was Rs. 61,070-11-7, resulting in a saving of Rs. 26,168-8-5. Processes.

106. The receipts during the year fell from Rs. 3,98,349-5-3 in 1901-02 to Rs. 3,83,812-3-10, while the charges rose from Rs. 3,58,545-12-9 in 1901-02 to Rs. 3,69,527-3-2 during the year. Receipts and charges.

107. Including 23 enrolments during the year, the number of Legal Practitioners in the State was 653, comprising 261 Advocates, 187 1st Grade Pleaders and 205 2nd Grade Pleaders. Legal Practitioners.

Registration of Assurances.

108. Owing to the combination of the Sub-Taluks of Huliyar and Hosdurga into the new Taluk of Hosdurga, the total number of Sub-Registry offices in the State was reduced from 81 to 80. Of this number, 59 were in charge of Special Sub-Registrars and the rest in the charge of Taluk Sheristadars. No new offices were opened during the year. The Special Sub-Registry offices at Shikarpur and Alur which had been tentatively opened were abolished, as they showed inadequate work. Two of the offices were raised to the 1st grade and one to the 2nd grade. Number of offices

109. The total number of documents registered during the year was 54,244 against 59,073 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the prevalence of plague in almost all the districts. Total Registration.

110. 393 wills and 3 authorities to adopt were registered during the year against 410 wills and 2 authorities to adopt in the previous year. Wills and authorities to adopt.

111. The total value of documents registered in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 1,23,59,804 as against Rs. 1,34,55,230 in 1901-02. Aggregate value of transaction.

112. The receipts of the Department for the year under report fell from Rs. 1,17,461-4-11 in the previous year to Rs. 1,07,541-7-2. Receipts.

113. The expenditure during the year rose to Rs. 77,953-13-8 from Rs. 74,731-0-2 in the preceding year. This was due to the raising of certain Sub-Registry offices to a higher grade and to the continuance of the tentative Special Sub-Registry offices during a good part of the year. With the fall in the number of registrations and consequently in the receipts, the net surplus for the year suffered a diminution of Rs. 13,142-11-3. Expenditure.

114. There were, during the year, 5 prosecutions under Section 82 of the Registration Act for false personation, all of which ended in the conviction of the accused. Prosecutions.

115. During the year 26 offices were inspected by the Inspector general and the several District Registrars inspected all the offices in their respective districts. Inspection.

Registration of Companies.

116. The following account deals with the work of the Department during the year ending 31st March 1903. Period of Report.

117. At the end of the year 1901-02, there were 131 companies at work; of these, 68 were companies limited by shares with the aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 36,60,100 and Rs. 17,43,726, respectively, and the remaining 63 were Agricultural Banks or Companies, limited by guarantee, having no paid-up capital. Number of Companies at work.

118. During the year 7 Banking and Loan Companies were wound up and one company with the nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 515, respectively, was newly registered. Number of companies wound up and of those registered.

119. Thus the total number of companies at the close of the year under report was 125; of which, 62 were companies having their capital divided into shares and 63 were those limited by guarantee; of the former, 53 were Banking and Loan Companies, 3 Banking and Insurance Companies, 4 were Trading Companies, 1 was a mill and 1, a miscellaneous Company. The aggregate nominal and paid-up capitals of these 62 companies were Rs. 39,40,100 and Rs. 17,16,075, respectively. The latter had 2,862 members. The decrease in the paid-up capital was due to 7 companies having gone into liquidation and a great number of other companies having allowed their members to withdraw their shares; and the increase in the nominal capital was owing to the registration of one new company. Classification of Companies.

Returns registered. 120. The number of periodical returns registered and filed during the year was 402 against 366 in the previous year.

Financial results. 121. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 533-12-0 against Rs. 242-4-0 in the year previous, the increase being on account of the registration of a new company.

Inspection. 122. Twenty companies were inspected during the year.

Prosecutions. 123. Five companies were prosecuted during the year fornon -submission of the prescribed periodical returns; of these, 3 were convicted, one was acquitted and the prosecution against the remaining one was pending disposal at the close of the year.

Administration of Local Funds.

Local Fund Circles. 124. The number of Local Fund Circles remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 10 including the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Local Fund Board meetings. 125. The prescribed number of meetings were held in all but the Kolar, French Rocks and Hassan Local Fund Circles, in each of which only 3 meetings or one less than the prescribed number were held.

Income. 126. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 6,62,798, of which Rs. 5,31,618 were collected from 76 per cent of the local cess, Rs. 32,370 fromc attle-pounds, Rs. 20,994 from tolls, ferries and bungalow fees and the rest from miscellaneous sources.

Expenditure. 127. Including the opening balance of Rs. 2,90,286, the total sum available for expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 9,53,084. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 5,83,101, of which Rs. 3,79,203 were spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 78,834 on works executed by the Revenue Agency and the rest, *viz.*, Rs. 1,25,064 on medical relief, etc.

128. The District Funds were relieved of the cost of scholarships granted to the students undergoing training for the grade of Hospital Assistants and the same was ordered to be debited to the Provincial Medical budget with effect from the commencement of the year 1902-03.

Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities. 129. The number of municipalities remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 124.

Municipal meetings. 130. In each of the Regulation Municipalities of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, 12 ordinary, 1 adjourned and 1 special or 14 meetings in all were held during the year, while in the other municipalities monthly meetings were regularly held except in some, where the number of meetings ranged between 11 (highest) in Closepet, Pavagada, Huliyurdurga, Nonavinkere, Mudgere, Melkote, French Rocks, Chitaldrug, Sargur, T. Narsipur and Nanjangud and 5 (lowest) in Honnavalli and Saligram. The deficiency is due chiefly to the prevalence of plague.

Municipal members. 131. The total number of municipal members was 1,084, of whom 293 were ex-officio 772 nominated by Government and 19 elected by the citizens of the premier municipalities of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, which alone enjoy the privilege of electing one half of the total number of municipal members.

Income and expenditure. 132. The receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,46,342. Including the opening balance of Rs. 3,31,054 at the credit of the municipalities at the beginning of the year, the sum available for expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,77,396, of which Rs. 7,53,418 were expended during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,81,099 was spent for the conservancy and sanitation of the towns, Rs. 50,025 on contributions from Municipal Funds on account of Medical and other Charitable Institutions, Rs. 38,462 on account of Educational Institutions and the rest on miscellaneous items.

General. 133. The Municipal Boards evinced keen interest in the enforcement of the Village Sanitation Rules introduced into all the municipalities of the State except Bangalore and Mysore.

134. His Excellency Lord Curzon who visited Mysore on the occasion of the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja opened the Curzon Park which was newly formed in the City.

Plague Administration.

135. The number of plague attacks and deaths during the year, *viz.*, 35,480 and 26,155, was the largest recorded since the advent of plague in the State. As in the previous year the District of Mysore excluding the City reported the largest number of attacks and deaths, *viz.*, 7,737 and 5,562, respectively, and that of Tumkur the least with 707 cases and 511 deaths. The City of Bangalore was the only place in the State that remained free for one month in June 1903. The highest number of cases and deaths, *viz.*, 5,649 and 4,288 was recorded in October 1902 and the lowest, *viz.*, 205 and 150 in May 1903. The Districts of Shimoga and Kadur, which returned 1286 and 778 attacks and 822 and 514 deaths, respectively, in the previous year, reported during the year under report no less than 4,084, and 2,954 attacks and 2,778, and 2,218 deaths, respectively. The City of Bangalore reported only half the number of cases returned by the Mysore City. About 73,000 people have died of plague since its appearance in 1898. Plague attacks and deaths.

136. To effect speedy evacuation of infected places and induce the inhabitants thereof to live outside them, every possible help was given, such as the supply of shed materials gratis to the poor and at cost price to others and also the grant of small advances of money in the case of officials. Relief.

137. The amounts spent for widening and metalling the roads in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions of the Bangalore City which were opened in 1898 were Rs. 22,000 and 20,023, respectively, and other sanitary improvements for arresting the spread of plague were also effected. In the Tumkur District a sum of Rs. 15,322-13-8 was spent on account of opening out new roads, sinking fresh water wells and constructing drains, etc. Congested parts in the towns of Tarikere and Birur in the Kadur District have been considerably opened up by the demolition of 108 and 68 houses, respectively, and no fewer than 41 new roads were opened in the town of Tarikere. To accommodate the deserving poor of the town of Shimoga and to serve as an inducement to the rest of the people of that place who hesitated to move out of the town during the prevalence of plague, 50 sheds were built at Government cost. In the Kolar Gold Fields, new colonies on sanitary principles were built by the Sanitary Board and about 8,000 coolies were reported to have been housed in them. Of the 1,617 attacks that were reported to have occurred in the Kolar Gold Fields, only 496 were in the mines proper. The mines had only 30 per cent of the attacks though the population therein was quite as large as in the surrounding villages. This result was reported to have been achieved by the erection of cooly lines on sanitary principles. In the year 1898-99 when there were no properly built cooly lines, the mines were reported to have suffered as badly as, if not worse than, the villages. Since 1898 the mining companies have all rebuilt the cooly lines on approved principles and have consequently improved the sanitation of the localities. Sanitary measures.

138. Chemical disinfection was carried out generally and disinfection by desiccation was introduced as an experimental measure during the latter part of the year.

139. The aggregate plague expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,10,350-4-9 as against Rs. 1,64,276-12-0 in the previous year. Expenditure.

Military.

(Report on the Mysore Military Force for the year 1902-03.)

140. The total strength of the Mysore Military Force during the year was 2,886, composed of 1,072 Cavalry and 1,814 Infantry. A little less than half of this number was composed of Muhammadans, the remainder consisting of members of other castes. Strength.

141. The total cost of the force during the year amounted to Rs. 9,76,476-0-0. About 37 per cent of this sum was spent in the maintenance of the Imperial Service Regiment. Expenditure.

Cavalry.

142. During the year, 1 Commissioned officer, 62 men (41 Hindus and 21 Muhammadans) and 32 Camp followers were enlisted. Notwithstanding this addition, there were 34 vacancies at the end of the year. Enlistments.

Casualties. 143. Two Commissioned officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, and 26 men were retired on pension, 43 men were discharged, 4 men resigned the service and 25 men died.

Drill. 144. The Imperial and Local Service Regiments were, as usual, regularly drilled, the former earning the approbation of Major General Boyce Combe, C. B., Commanding the Cavalry Division in the Manœuvres at the great Durbar Review held at Delhi, for the excellent behaviour, soldierly bearing and smart turn-out of its Officers and men.

Movements 145. 65 Officers and 185 men of the Imperial Service Regiment and 150 men of the Local Service Regiment were ordered to proceed to Delhi to take part with the British Army in the Durbar Manœuvres. Detachments of the former Regiment were also ordered to escort Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor General of India and the Governor of Madras, the former to Sivasamudram and Sigur Ghat, and the latter to the Kolar Gold Fields and Sivasamudram, and for duty at Mysore during the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja.

Riding schools. 146. During the year 146 recruits and 95 remounts were under training in the two schools at Bangalore and Mysore. Of these, 79 recruits and 71 remounts were discharged and 67 recruits and 24 remounts were left in the schools at the end of the year.

English school. 147. There was a slight fall in the number of students attending the school, being 40 during the year, against 46 in the year previous; but the average daily attendance showed some improvement.

Musketry 148. Jamadar Abdul Gafar and a non-commissioned officer were sent to the Musketry School at Meerut and both returned with certificates of proficiency. The volley firing of the Regiment was commenced in March 1903 and finished in the same month. The annual course of musketry of the Regiment was completed during the year. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops in India, inspected the Regiment in 1902.

Signalling. 149. There were during the year 19 signallers practising regularly; 16 of these were examined by the Inspector of Army Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands.

Discipline. 150. Excellent discipline was maintained in the Regiments during the year.

Veterinary. 151. Two sowars of the Imperial Service Regiment were sent to Poona in October 1902, to go through a course of instruction in shoeing, etc.

Horses. 152. Of the 895 horses which were in the two Regiments during the year, 501 or 55·9 were treated in the veterinary hospitals attached to the Regiments. On the whole the condition of the horses was fair. Some of the horses which had been taken to Delhi deteriorated in condition in consequence of hard work and change of feed.

Casualities. 153. Of the 895 horses, 18 died, 72 were sold and 3 were destroyed in the course of the year, leaving at the end of it 802 horses.

Transport. 154. On the 1st July 1902, there were 70 mules, and 170 mules were purchased during the year, bringing the total up to 240. Of this number, 6 died, leaving 234 in the Corps at the end of the year.

INFANTRY.

Strength. 155. The total strength of the 3 Battalions in the State during the year, *viz.*, 1,814 fell short of the sanctioned strength by 94. Of this number, 51 were Officers, 380 non-commissioned officers, 1,287 rank and file and 96 camp followers.

Enlistment. 156. The number of men enlisted during the year was 158, consisting of 1 Commissioned officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 138 rank and file and 16 camp followers.

Casualties. 157. During the year 46 men were retired on pension or gratuity, 58 were discharged, 19 resigned the service and 48 died.

Drill. 158. The drilling of the men and of recruits was conducted regularly by the Commandants of the Battalions.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Weather and Crops.

159. During the year 1902-03, the rainfall was copious, the seasons propitious and the agricultural conditions altogether very satisfactory. The average rainfall was 42·49 inches, which was 3·93 inches more than that for the preceding year and 7·41 inches more than the average for the 30 years since 1870. The harvests were good and the prices of food grains lower than in the previous year. The markets were well supplied and there was a sufficient supply of drinking water and fodder for cattle.

Agriculture.

(TABLES OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1902-03.)

160. Notwithstanding that there was some decrease in the area of garden lands (528 acres), of coffee lands (2,497 acres), and of chinchona and cardamom lands (20 acres), the total area under cultivation rose from 6,678,035 to 6,763,299 acres during the year, the rise being mainly due to an increase of 82,240 acres in the area of dry land and of 6,069 acres in that of wet land. Area under occupation.

161. While there was an increase in the area under certain crops, (ragi, other food-grains, oil-seeds, cotton, tobacco and other cultivation), there was a decrease in the area under rice, wheat, sugarcane, fibres and coffee. On the whole, however, there was an increase of 105,258 acres in the total area under crops. Area under crops.

162. There was a decrease of 89,103 acres in the total area of lands assessed by the Survey Department but lying unoccupied during the year, the area of such land during the previous year being 1,466,825 acres. The aggregate area of fully assessed Government land, (excluding minor inams) at the close of 1902-03 was 8,141,021 acres against 8,153,301 acres in the previous year. Culturable waste lands.

163. During the year there was an appreciable decrease in the prices of food-grains, as compared with the prices which prevailed in the previous year. The average wholesale price (in rupees per 10 maunds of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. each) of rice fell from 41 to 38 rupees, of ragi from 23 to 16 rupees, of cholum from 19 to 16 rupees and of gram from 20 to 13 rupees, nearly. Prices of food-grains.

164. The rates of wages underwent little change during the year, as compared with the rates which obtained in the preceding year. Wages of labour.

165. There were during the year 2,887,594 cows and bullocks, 547,988 buffaloes, 1,323,235 cow and buffalo calves, 3,709,946 sheep and goats, 23,990 horses and ponies, 53,541 mules and donkeys, 735,307 ploughs and 180,293 carts. Agricultural stock.

166. The total mortality for the year was 109,550 as against 159,685 in the previous year, being a decrease of 50,135 deaths or of 31·4 per cent. The health of the cattle during the year was remarkably good, the number of deaths from sickness being 46,734 as against 96,938 in the previous year; but the number of deaths from wild animals rose from 8,198 to 8,802 in the year under report. Mortality among cattle.

167. For the construction of 3,074 Irrigation wells, advances to the extent of Rs. 664,097-8-0 were sanctioned since 1891-2. These figures include Rs. 6,436 advanced during the year for wells already under construction. No advance was made for new wells during the year. 1,562 wells were actually completed, and the rest were in different stages of construction. Irrigation wells.

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Production and Distribution.

Land improvements.

168. The amount of loans granted during the year for the improvement of land was Rs. 2,200, which together with the unadjusted balance of previous year amounted to Rs. 1,05,433, of which Rs. 5,805 were adjusted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 99,628.

Saguvali kattes.

169. The total sum advanced to raiyats on this account up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 10,342, of which Rs. 200 were advanced during the year. The total amount recovered from raiyats was Rs. 2,052, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,290. The amount of interest recovered was Rs. 408-4-9.

Agricultural Chemistry.

170. The Department of Agriculture continued to be under the general supervision of Dr. A Lehmann, PH. D., Agricultural Chemist to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, assisted by two Assistant Chemists and a Probationary Assistant Chemist.

171. During the year 22 samples of gold suspected of having been stolen from the Kolar Gold Fields, as also several minerals and ores were analysed for the Geological Department. 19 samples of soils from various parts of the Hassan and Kadur Districts were also brought under analysis. All the samples were taken from various fields on which it was intended to conduct manurial experiments with coffee. With the assistance of the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts about 13 varieties of cholum were collected and despatched to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India. An experiment was tried with a drought-resisting variety of grass, obtained from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to study the effect of Potash manure. Coffee and sugar-cane cultivation also received particular attention during the year. In the case of sugarcane, irrigation in deep trenches was tried instead of surface irrigation, which is now the practice among agriculturists. The results arrived at were encouraging and gave promise of eventual success in future.

172. Considerable progress was made in the study of Entomology during the year and as a result of the investigations made therein, Paris green was found to be most effective in the destruction of insect pests. The Laboratory was visited by several members of the Imperial Department of Agriculture with a view to prepare plans for building other laboratories in various parts of India.

Agricultural Banks.

173. No new Banks were opened during the year, nor were any additional funds sanctioned to the already existing ones, except to the two Banks maintained for the benefit of certain native Coffee Planters at Saklespur and Chikmagalur. The condition of these two Banks was worse than in the previous year. To prevent further deterioration of the estates mortgaged to them, an Inspector was appointed to inspect them repeatedly and give expert advice; and to enable the upkeep of the estates, lump-sum grants recoverable year after year from their crop were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 1,10,000,—Rs. 60,000 for the Saklespur Bank and Rs. 50,000 for the Chikmagalur Bank. As regards the other 59 Banks, the condition of 21 was considered by the Inspecting officers to be satisfactory during the year, that of 27 as calling for no remarks, for or against, and that of 11 others to be unsatisfactory, though it has to be generally observed in the case of all these Banks that earnest efforts on the part of the office-bearers and other members to secure co-operative credit and to enforce punctuality in repayment were found wanting.

174. One of these Banks, *viz.*, the Sabbanhalli Agricultural Bank in the Goribidnur Taluk of the Kolar District stopped its business during the year owing to the gross mismanagement of its agent, which necessitated the appointment of a liquidator.

175. Orders were passed during the year laying down definite periods for repayment of Government advances by instalments, in respect of all the Banks except the two in the coffee Districts. The amount of instalments which fell due up to the end of the year 1902-03 was Rs. 2,16,375, of which only Rs. 1,30,968 were actually recovered. The total amount of Government Loans outstanding at the end of the year against the 61 Banks aggregated Rs. 13,15,035.

176. The interest recovered on loans granted by Government, up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,81,371, the arrears left uncollected being Rs. 1,05,334 Rs. 61,083 more than what it was at the end of the previous year. These he-

arrears are mainly due to the default of the Saklespur and Chikmagalur Coffee Banks to pay the balance of interest overdue by them, amounting respectively to Rs. 59,088 and Rs. 37,017.

Horticulture and Public Gardens.

177. The attendance of visitors at the Lal-Bagh was as usual large during the year. Mr. Mollison, Director of Agriculture in India, Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Entomologist to the Government of India, Mr. J. H. Burkill, Assistant Reporter on Economic Products, were among the scientific visitors. The Lal-Bagh Visitors.

178. The rainfall at the Lal-Bagh during the year was normal, being 28 inches and 7½ cents. As no rain fell during the first four months of the year, much difficulty was experienced in maintaining the garden plants, especially the rarer species. Season.

179. There were two shows held during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2,296-13-8, which was Rs. 496-13-8 more than the amount spent in the previous year. The general merit of the shows was quite up to the average. Horticultural Shows.

180. Some additions and improvements, calculated to improve the condition of the animals, were made to the Menagerie and Aviary. All the animals were in good condition. Menagerie and Aviary.

181. In addition to the usual inspections at out-stations the Superintendent made visits during the year to Shimoga and Ootacamund; to the former in connection with the improvement of the unhealthy parts of the Shimoga Town and to the latter for improving the garden and grounds of Fernhill, the residence of His Highness the Maharaja. District work.

182. The Cubbon Park and the Palace gardens and grounds at Bangalore, the Gordon and Curzon Parks and the gardens attached to Government buildings and Offices at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam and the Exotic garden at Nandidroog were all supervised and much improved during the year. Other Gardens and Parks.

183. Experiments in rubber-tapping from trees planted in previous years were made on a small scale and in the course of four months 2½lbs of latex were collected from a single tree. Seeds and seedlings, about 3,000 each, of the rubber plant were sold to the public. Of the fibre-plants, about 18,000 plants of the true sisal hemp were raised and about 6,000 plants of the Mauritius hemp, Rhea and Sansoviera were issued. Three new varieties of the Pine-apple were introduced from Jamaica. The musquito plant, the Arab tea plant and the Manilla hemp were the other plants introduced during the year. Cultivation and Experiment.

184. The receipts of the several gardens and parks amounted to Rs. 4,201-8-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,962-15-1 as against Rs. 3,768-7-10 and Rs. 35,809-2-4 respectively in the previous year. Financial Results.

Forests.

185. Though no addition was made to the area of State Forests during the year, there was an actual increase of 1,120 acres and 29 guntas in the aggregate area, owing to a more accurate demarcation of the boundaries of certain State Forests in the Tumkur and Kadur Districts. The total area at the end of the year was, accordingly, about 1,949·61 square miles. State Forests.

186. Particular attention was paid to the selection and notification of lands for eventual constitution as State Forests, under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation. There was thus an increase of 134·66 square miles in the area of reserved lands, the total extent of which was about 754·75 square miles at the close of the year. Reserved lands.

187. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,892-12-10 against Rs. 7137-7-9 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the transfer of the temporary establishment in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts to the permanent scale. Demarcation.

188. As in the previous year, four Surveyors and a Forester were employed on Survey Work and a proposal for the organization of a regular survey party, under the control of a trained Survey Officer, is under the consideration of the Government. Surveys.

189. No fresh working plans were drawn up during the year. The State Forests in all the Districts, except Tumkur, were thoroughly inspected and organized by dividing them into working circles; and provisional plans were made prescribing simple rules for regulating fellings and cultural operations. At the same time, the importance of adopting regular working plans was kept in view and two specially selected Rangers were deputed to collect the necessary data in the valuable teak forests of the Mysore District. The total area dealt with during the year was 135 Working plans and their control.

Production and Distribution.

Roads and Buildings.

190. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 24,750 against Rs. 16,2 in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the construction of quarte for the Range Officer at the Jagar Valley, Kadur District, at a cost of Rs. 4,076, a of lodges and barracks in several places for guards and other protective staff.

Breaches of Forest Laws.

191. The number of Forest offences committed during the year was 839 invo ing 2,087 persons, as against 402 offences and 806 persons in the previous year. before, Kolar showed the highest number of offences, *viz.*, 286. The increase was due the introduction of rules for the efficient management of District Forests, wh brought most of the offences under the cognizance of Forest Officials. As an enco agement to the subordinate staff, a few rewards were granted during the year detecting extensive thefts of timber.

Injury to sandal trees.

192. The rule, making the failure to report cases of injury to sandal tree occupied lands a criminal offence, was rescinded and the number of cases disposed by the Revenue Department during the year was 113 and the fines recovered amou ed to Rs. 2,088-8-4 being nearly twice the amount for the previous year.

193. A peculiar form of leaf disease, known as the *Spike*, committed great ha among the sandal trees in parts of the Mysore District—especially in the tracts cov with *Lantana*. The origin and nature of this disease have not yet been ascertai although experts in Botany are of opinion that it is contagious. Accordingly, cautions were taken to stamp out the disease by uprooting all the damaged trees burning the debris after removal of the saleable wood.

Protection from fire.

194. The area, over which attempts at protection from fire were made, 1,700·7 square miles against 1,508·44 square miles in the previous year. Of th tempted area, 1,579 square miles were actually protected, against 1459·24 square in 1901-02.

Regulation of grazing, and protection from cattle.

195. No change was made in the rates levied on cattle admitted into Forests; but the mode of collecting the grazing fees was modified, so that the c tions might be made and licenses issued by Range Officers, instead of by the subordinate staff, as heretofore. As usual, the State Forests were closed animals from January to June, exception being made in the case of Chitaldrug, the people were allowed to graze their cattle throughout the year. Provision wa made to admit goats in specified and limited areas under proper safeguards. income under this head was Rs. 41,595 against Rs. 37,382 in the previous year.

196. The number of impounded cattle and goats during the year was 13,710 a 17,003 in 1901-02 and the amount of fines recovered was Rs. 2,359-14-6 a Rs. 2,900-7-4 in the previous year. The decrease in both the items indicates more care was taken in preventing cattle from straying into State Forests.

Improvement of Forest growth.

197. *Natural.*—As a general rule, in high forests, the natural reprod of teak was very great in areas subjected to heavy fellings. Natural Sandal wa fined to the pole and scrub forests in most of the Districts, except Tumkur, Kol Chitaldrug. In the latter, it was found in garden and other field hedges.

198. *Artificial.*—The question of treatment of the valuable casuarina-cum-plantation in the Maidan Districts received particular attention during the yea sandal belongs to the class of parasites and has to depend on the roots of other for its sustenance, casuarina was hitherto planted for preserving sandal trees. B conditions of soil and climate of the Mysore plateau not being favourable natural propagation of casuarina, which consequently die out in large numb scheme was drawn up providing for the gradual substitution of casuarina b genous species in three rotations of ten years each. The total expenditure this head was Rs. 9,338 against Rs. 9,064 in the previous year.

Exploitation of Forest produce.

199. The felling of trees was regulated by the capability of the Forest Districts, except Hassan and Shimoga.

Timber.

200. The total quantity sold during the year was 270,524 cubic feet, the realized therefrom being Rs. 1,66,485, as against 207,767 cubic feet and Rs. 1 in the previous year. Mysore and Kadur Districts contributed greatly to the i under this head. One important feature of the year's work was the successfu made for the disposal of the inferior kinds of timber in the Kolar Gold Field quantity sold there was 23,492 cubic feet realizing Rs. 13,805.

201. The total revenue from these items, by Departmental sales and by License fees, was Rs. 62,637 and Rs. 63,501 respectively, against Rs. 66,754 and Rs. 45,051 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 4,117 in the sale of firewood was mainly due to the abolition of the Depot at Tumkur. Firewood and Bamboos.

202. The quantity of rough or unworked sandalwood collected was 2,967 tons and 2 cwts, which with the balance at the close of the previous year, 1,581 tons and 17 cwts made up a total of 4,548 tons and 19 cwts against a total of 4,382 tons and 10 cwts for 1901-02. Of this, 3,217 tons and 13 cwts were worked up, leaving a residue of 1,331 tons and 6 cwts at the year's end. The total quantity sold was 2,136 tons and 16 cwts and the amount realized, Rs. 10,06,836 against Rs. 9,90,061 in the previous year. The average rate secured for each ton at the sales was pretty high, *viz.*, Rs. 471 against 441 in 1901-02. Sandal.

203. The revenue under this head was Rs. 93,276 or Rs. 14,831 more than the amount for the previous year. The crop of gall-nut was poor, being only 31,159 maunds, against 43,863 maunds in 1901-02, while that of other products was fair. The sale of the lease for collecting Tangadi bark, the principal commodity used in tanning, contributed greatly to the increase of revenue under this head, as there was a great demand for the article during the year. Minor Forest Produce.

204. The transactions of the year amounted to Rs. 14,81,850 and the total demand inclusive of arrears of Rs. 43,200, was Rs. 15,25,050. Of this, Rs. 14,77,656 were realized during the year, inclusive of the Comptroller's book credits, leaving a balance of Rs. 47,394 at the close of the year. The revenue was the highest on record and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 77,953. Financial results.

205. The expenditure under the heads of "Conservancy and Establishment" amounted to Rs. 4,80,061, leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,97,595.

206. The five State stipendiary students, deputed in 1901 to the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, returned with Ranger's Certificates, one of them, B. V. Ramiengar, B. A., passed 2nd in the list, with Honors, at the final examination and won two bronze medals. He was appointed Ranger, 3rd Grade, and the other four were taken as Rangers, 5th Grade. There is now in the School one student, holding a State scholarship. General remarks.

Mining and Geological Survey.

(Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the period from 1st January 1902 to 30th June 1903.)

207. While this section deals with the official year 1902-03 as regards general progress, inspection work etc., the Statistics herein contained have reference only to the calander year 1902. Period covered by this section.

208. The number of mines actually at work at the end of the year was 11 against 14 in the previous year. The reduction is due to the stoppage of work on three mines *viz.*, South Amble, Ajjampur and Honnehatti. Number of Mines

209. The total out-put of bar gold produced in the above 11 mines was 533,492·7 ounces, against 530,142 ounces in the previous year; and the value of gold produced and the royalty due thereon were £ 1,969,442-9-9 and £ 97,365 respectively against £ 1,923,083 and £ 95,218 respectively of the year previous. Gold production.

210. The quantity of corundum collected was 574 cwts worth Rs. 1,622 in value against 1,634 cwts worth Rs. 5,352 in value, in the previous year. Other Mineral production.

211. The revision of the Rules for the grant of mining leases and prospecting licenses was practically completed during the year and the Rules are awaiting the final approval of Government. Two prospecting licenses were granted during the year, one over Bellara-block in the Tumkur District and the other over the Bodimardi block in the Chitaldrug District and operations were started in both places by the Indian Mines Developement Syndicate (Limited). Mining lease.

212. The number of persons employed by the mines was 26,268 during the year 1902 against 25,060 in the year 1901. Of these, 15,739 persons were employed underground and 10,529 above-ground against 14,221 and 10,839 respectively in the previous year. Inspection of Mines.

213. The total number of accidents that occurred in the course of mining opera tions was 210; of which 53 were fatal and 157 were serious accidents against 64 an 147 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons killed in the 53 fat accidents was 58 or 2·21 per 1,000 persons employed during the year against 75 c 2·99 per 1,000 persons in 1901. There was a fall in the number of prosecutions ir stituted in connection with thefts etc., of mining materials; and much of the propert lost was discovered.

214. As in the previous year, a large number of certificates was granted t blasters and mestris as required by the Mining Rules.

Geological Survey.

215. During the year under report, portions of the Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kola Bangalore and Shimoga Districts were geologically surveyed and several belts schists were carefully examined. Near Kumsi, in the Shimoga District, a great de of rich Manganese ore was found in loose lumps, and in the Mysore District sever deposits of Magnesite, which are likely to prove valuable, were located.

216. Mr. Jayaram, one of the Assistant Geologists of the State, was deput to England to attend a course of instruction at the Royal College of Science, Londo

Laboratory.

217. Numerous samples and specimens were analysed and assayed both for t department and the public. Many valuable analyses in connection with the detecti of thefts of gold from the Kolar Field were also made.

Inspection of Explosives.

218. Many licensed premises for storing and selling explosives were inspecte Strict orders were given to the license-holders to have their premises for the abo purposes erected in accordance with the Explosive Rules.

General remarks.

219. The year under report was a remarkable one in some respects. The Cauve Electric Power Scheme was completed. Electric installations were successfully carri out and electricity of about 4,500 Horse Power was distributed to several of the mir on the Kolar Gold Field. At the request of the companies, arrangements have a been made to increase the generating and transmission plant to provide for the furtl supply of 2,000 Horse Power. A project for the supply of water to the Kolar G Fields was sanctioned and a fair start was made on the work during the year.

Manufacture.

Manufacture.

220. The more important of the articles manufactured in the State were cott woollen and silk fabrics, oils, sugar, jaggory, and wooden and metallic substances.

221. The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore, having st ped work since the 23rd December 1901, the quantity of yarn spun during the year less than in the preceding year. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills C pany turned out textile fabrics on a large scale with the aid of machinery worked steam power.

Duty on cotton goods.

222. Under Regulation No. II of 1896 an *ad valorem* duty of three and a per cent was levied on cotton goods produced at the above two mills. The statem appended below gives the quantity of goods produced and the gross amount of d levied and the quantity of yarn spun by the mills during the year with correspond figures for the previous year:—

Period	Quantity Produced (In respect of grey goods the quantity is stated in lbs. and yards; in respect of other goods in lbs.)		Quantity assessed to (quantity shown in lbs. only)	Amount received on each description	Weight of produce
	lbs.		lbs.	Rs. a. p.	lbs.
1901-02	327,772$\frac{2}{32}$	529,654$\frac{1}{72}$ yards. 46,728$\frac{2}{6}$ dozens.	339,505$\frac{11}{16}$	5,371 3 10	2,093,7
1902-03	163,142$\frac{1}{4}$	15,731$\frac{19}{74}$ yards. 46,934$\frac{5}{6}$ dozens.	211,108$\frac{3}{8}$	3,712 11 8	1,801,(

223. Besides the above there were at work in Bangalore, Messrs. Binny & Co.'s oil mills and coffee works, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.'s City brick and tile works and a few oil mills owned by Natives.

224. The following table shows the value of the several manufactures. :—

District	Value in Rupees	
	1901-02	1902-03
Bangalore	18,09,113	24,70,161
Kolar	33,38,503	29,65,259
Tumkur	12,77,787	8,35,282
Mysore	12,24,450	14,68,197
Hassan	9,72,024	6,32,340
Shimoga	10,83,495	11,42,118
Kadur	13,58,608	12,86,180
Chitaldrug	4,71,667	3,72,210
Total ...	1,15,35,647	1,11,71,747

225. The number of oil mills paying mohatarfa at the close of the year 1902-03 was 2,667 against 2,617 at the close of the previous year.

Trade.

226. The principal articles of Export were coffee, cardamoms, arecanut, sandal-wood, silk, gold and food grains; and the Imports consisted chiefly of piece goods, wheat, iron, cotton thread and other articles manufactured in Europe. **Exports and Imports.**

227. The value of the Imports and Exports is given below as compared with the figures for 1901-02:— **Value of Imports and Exports.**

	Imports.	Exports.
	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	7,03,84,066	6,14,48,537
1902-03	3,29,21,320	3,92,07,671

228. The number of shops in places other than Municipalities and the amount of tax imposed on them during the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 are as shown hereunder :—

	1901-02		1902-03	
	Number	Amount of tax	Number	Amount of tax
		Rs.		Rs.
Wholesale shops	86	1,059	95	1,036
Cloth shops	856	3,770	899	3,802
Rice and other grain shops	12,543	29,075	12,926	29,273
Other shops such as Goldsmiths and Blacksmiths etc.	12,101	28,295	12,269	28,040
Total ...	25,586	62,199	26,189	62,151

Public Works.

(Report of the Public Works Department for 1902-03).

229. The final grant for the year 1902-03 was Rs. 38,04,977 and the outlay incurred during the year Rs. 33,27,994, including a suspense debit of Rs. 40,868, against Rs. 34,12,453 and Rs. 31,92,229, respectively, in the previous year. There was a total lapse of Rs. 4,76,983 or 12·53 per cent of the final grant. **Grant and outlay**

230. In addition to the above outlay a sum of Rs. 13,404 was incurred under contributions realized for irrigation works and Local Fund Dispensaries; Rs. 1,316 from funds allotted for Plague Administration and Rs. 12,24,529 from sources under "Non-Budget Works" including deposit accounts. Expenditure during the year thus amounted to Rs. 45,67,243 against Rs. 59,16,898 in the previous year.

Civil buildings.

231. Including the cost of maintaining existing buildings there was under this head on outlay of Rs. 6,73,366, against Rs. 6,71,324 in the preceding year. About 14 important works each costing more than Rs. 5,000 were either in progress or completed during the year. Of these the construction of the New Taluk Cutcherry building at Srinivaspur and the new High School building at Tumkur, improvements to the Maharani's Hospital at Mysore, each costing Rs. 25,000 and more were completed during the year. The construction of the Revenue Survey Office at Bangalore, additions and improvements to the Government House at Mysore, improvements to the Jaganmohan Mahal Pavilion at Mysore were also completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 72,988, 34,869 and 48,954, respectively.

Communications.

232. The expenditure under this sub-division amounted during the year to Rs. 7,95,042 against Rs. 7,53,486 in the year preceding. Of this amount Rs. 1,36,794 were expended in opening out new lines of communications, in improving and extending existing ones and in constructing bridges, etc.; Rs. 6,17,203 in maintaining the old lines of communication Rs. 2,390, on the maintenance of the Telephonic line in the Bangalore City; and Rs. 38,655 on travellers' bungalows, inspection lodges and musafirkhanas. About 12½ miles of new roads and 8 of extensions were opened out during the year. The total number of miles of Provincial as well as District Fund roads maintained during the year was 5,360, the average cost for the maintenance of one mile of Provincial road being Rs. 189 and that for the District Fund road Rs. 73·9.

233. Among the works costing Rs. 10,000 and above undertaken from Provincial Funds the chief were (1) widening the Ooregum Gold Field Railway feeder road, (2) metalling Hiriyur-Marikanve road, (3) metalling Gundlupet Sultan's Battery road and (4) bridging the Amblikehalla stream on Tarikere-Mangalore road. The second and the third works were completed during the year, while the others remained unfinished; the first owing to scarcity of water and the last owing to the monsoon.

234. Among those undertaken from District Funds (1) opening out Saklespur-Gonibid road *via* Arehalli and (2) constructing bridges on Anantapur-Tirthahalli road were the most important and they were almost completed during the year.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

235. The year's outlay under this head aggregated Rs. 2,25,856 against Rs. 1,56,365 in the year 1901-02. The important works that were either in progress or completed were (1) connecting the rising main of the Bangalore City water-supply with that of the Civil and Military Station at Soldevanhalli, (2) restoring the Amerhalli and Maderhalli tanks for the Kolar Town water-supply, (3) distribution of water to the Kolar Town, (4) laying out the new town at the Kolar Gold Fields and (5) the metalling and improvement of roads in the Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions of the Bangalore City.

Irrigation.

236. The total expenditure on irrigation works during the year was Rs. 7,95,032. A good portion of this outlay was incurred on the construction of new tanks and upon the restoration and improvement of existing ones, all calculated to bring in new or additional revenue. Out of the above mentioned outlay, Rs. 6,62,919 were expended on tanks and Rs. 1,32,113 on channels.

237. The Mavatur tank in the Tumkur Taluk, the Kalhalli tank in the Chitaldrug Taluk, the Chikmadure, Mirasabihalli and Parasurampur tanks in the Challakere Taluk, the Marikanve project of the Hiriyur Taluk, improving and extending Hulhalli channel and constructing an anicut across the river Hemavati were some of the important works that were in progress or completed during the year.

238. The important Major tanks that were dealt with during the year were Thimmannaikanhalli Agrahara tank in the Kolar Division, and the Nagasamudra and Mustlagummi tanks in the Chitaldrug Division. The number of irrigation works that sustained damage during the year was 72 and they all received due attention.

239. Nine hundred and sixty eight miles of river channels irrigating 108,578 acres of wet and garden lands were maintained during the year and the revenue realized therefrom was Rs. 6,62,354 against Rs. 6,73,310 in the previous year. The cost of establishment employed for the supervision of the above channels was Rs. 14,781.

Minor Tanks Restoration Scheme.

240. Under this scheme, raiyats are required to do earthwork to bunds of all minor tanks yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 or below, Government doing only masonry and stone work. 732 tanks were dealt with during the year, the value of earthwork done to them by raiyats being estimated at Rs. 46,962. Out of a sum of Rs. 29,106 allotted for stone and masonry work Rs. 17,117 were spent.

241. The chief Sanitary works in progress during the year were the improvements in the Basavangudi and Malleswaram extensions of the Bangalore City and the water-supply works of the Kolar Gold Fields. Sanitary Works.

242. The works under this head were those undertaken by the Public Works Department on the requisition of other Departments from funds supplied by them or from funds sanctioned by Government for special works not provided for in the Public Works Department Budget. The total outlay during the year on this class of works was Rs. 12,25,845 inclusive of Rs. 49,191 on account of the usual charges for establishment and Rs. 2,517 for tools and plant. Non-budget works.

243. The above outlay consisted of Rs. 9,14,954 from the Cauvery Power Scheme Budget and Rs. 1,89,380 from the Military Budget besides funds from other miscellaneous budgets.

244. Of the works undertaken from funds provided for non-budgetted works (1) the Cauvery Power Scheme works, (2) Memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja and (3) New Lines for the Imperial Service Transport Corps were the most important.

245. According to the agreement with the General Electric Company, the Government took over from the 15th March 1903, the operation and management of the plant which has been worked successfully from that date. Cauvery Power Scheme.

246. Captain A. J. DELotbiniere, R.E., was sent on deputation to England and America to settle final claims in connection with the 1st installation and to conduct the necessary negotiations for the extension of the plant, Messrs. John Taylor & Sons having applied under the terms of their agreement for an additional 2,000 Horse Power. Preliminary operations for the necessary extensions were commenced.

247. The Memorial works of His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur at Calcutta and Seringapatam were in several stages of progress. Memorial works.

248. This work was finished and a major portion of the buildings has been occupied by the Transport Corps. New lines for the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

249. An outlay of Rs. 72,466 was incurred during the year on the Chamarajendra water-supply works and debited to the "Miscellaneous Advance Account" pending adjustment by the Bangalore City Municipality. As the boilers of the Engines were found to be seriously pitted, the purchase of a new Lancashire boiler was sanctioned. The new boiler is now being erected and as soon as it is ready, the old ones will be overhauled and repaired. One of the filter beds was thoroughly repaired during the year, the materials having been all removed, washed and recharged. Suspense accounts.

250. During the year 344 million gallons of water were pumped up against 333 millions in the previous year. The average daily consumption was 9,41,720 gallons and the cost of pumping, filtering and supplying through the distribution pipes was 3 annas per 1,000 gallons against annas 3—1·79 pies in the year preceding. The rainfall at the Hessarghatta tank was 31·38 inches against 34·52 in the previous year. The level of the water in the tank continued to be well maintained.

251. The actual expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 8,49,067 including Rs. 11,364, the cost of establishment employed on the Cauvery Power Scheme works. Of this amount Rs. 1,53,953 was incurred under "Direction" Rs. 6,68,850 under "construction" and the balance Rs. 28,264 under "Accounts." Deducting Rs. 49,191 debited to non-budget works undertaken and carried out by this Department for other Departments, the net amount debitable to the Public Works Department was Rs. 7,99,876 resulting in a saving of Rs. 32,086 on the modified budget grant of Rs. 8,31,962 provided for "Establishment." Establishment.

252. About 89 per cent of this outlay was debited to Provincial Funds, 7 per cent to District Funds, ·5 per cent to Local Funds General and 3·4 per cent to the Irrigation Cess Fund. The average percentage of establishment charges on the total outlay incurred under the funds noted above was 33·3.

Railways.

Lines open.

253. During the year under report, the open lines of Railway, belonging to t State, were as follows :—

(*a*) Broad gauge, worked by the Madras Railway Company	9·80	Miles
(*b*) Metre gauge, worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company	401·29	,,
Total ...	411·09	Miles

Surveys.

254. *Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway.*— An application to construct and wo this Light Railway having been received from the Bangalore-Chikballapur Lig Railway Company, the Government permitted the said Company to carry out t necessary surveys and to prepare a complete project for the proposed line, the grai ing of the concession to construct the Railway being reserved for future consider tion. During the year no new Railway line was opened for traffic nor were any unc construction or survey.

Unexpended balance of English loan.

255. This balance remaining with the Southern Mahratta Railway Compa at the close of 1902-03 was Rs. 1,83,222-13-6 as against Rs. 3,19,228-0-0 at the e of the previous year.

Receipts.

256. The total net receipts from passenger, merchandise and other m cellaneous traffic over the several lines of Railway, owned and leased out by the St were Rs. 7,86,969 as against Rs. 6,61,300 in the previous year. As usual, the th class passengers contributed the largest share of the income under " Coaching."

Expenditure.

257. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the open lines amou ed to Rs. 39,749 while the guaranteed interest payable to the Southern Mahra Railway Company together with one-fourth of surplus profits on account of Mysore-Harihar line was Rs. 8,54,210. The total expenditure during the year w therefore, Rs. 8,93,959 as against an income of Rs. 7,86,969. The percentages of earnings to capital outlay were as follows :—

Mysore-Harihar	Line	3·64
Mysore-Nanjangud	do	1·79
Bangalore-Hindupur	do	3·59
Birur-Shimoga	do	0·95
Kolar Gold Fields	do	6·73

The Kolar Gold Fields line was thus the only one, which showed a surp as in previous years, after deducting interest on capital outlay at 4 per cent.

Accidents.

258. The total number of accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway wa of which 4 were accidents to persons, 1 was a cattle accident and 2 were due to parting of trains ; while there was only one accident, due to the parting of tra on the State lines worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Railway Police.

259. The Police force, employed on the various State Railway lines, consi of 22 Officers and 195 men, and the cost of maintaining the same amounte Rs. 31,355-12-10.

Staff.

260. Of the total number of men employed on all the State lines, 128 Europeans and Eurasians and 2,675 Indians.

Medical charges.

261. Four dispensaries were maintained at Mysore, Bangalore, Arsikere Harihar at a cost of Rs. 4,881-0-0 exclusive of the cost of medicines. The pro tionate amount debitable to the Mysore State Railway was Rs. 1,031-10-1.

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CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

262. The year opened with on outstanding balance of Rs. 12,98,732 and the demand for the year was Rs. 2,03,96,594 giving a total sum of Rs. 2,16,95,326 to be collected during the year. Of this amount, Rs. 2,03,86,920 were collected during the year and remissions were made to the extent of Rs. 38,566, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 12,69,840. Demand, collection and balance.

263. The following statement shows the demand under the principal heads of Revenue :— Particulars of Demand.

Item.	1901-02	1902-03	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,00,21,308	1,00,12,494	— 8,814
2. Mining Leases ...	13,51,820	15,32,098	+ 1,80,278
3. Forests (including Kheddas) ...	13,98,565	15,04,315	+ 1,05,750
4. Abkari	34,47,522	36,33,643	+ 1,86,121
5. Assessed Taxes (Mohatarfa) ...	2,12,677	2,07,521	— 5,156
6. Customs (Sayer)	3,53,878	3,97,002	+ 43,124
7. Salt-pans	17,575	21,417	+ 3,842
8. Stamps	7,48,370	7,15,400	— 32,970
9. Law and Justice	1,87,550	1,78,014	— 9,536
10. Police	33,331	5,123	— 28,208
11. Public Works	12,977	12,997	+ 20
12. Miscellaneous	6,28,390	5,62,193	— 66,197
Total ...	1,84,13,963	1,87,82,217	+ 3,68,254
Cauvery Power Scheme ...	.....	11,85,147	+ 11,85,147
Railway Receipts ...	4,91,916	4,29,230	— 62,686
Grand Total ...	1,89,05,879	2,03,86,591	+ 14,80,712

264. Although there was a net decrease of Rs. 8,814 under this head yet there was an increase of Rs. 51,284 under the head, "money assessment," which is the chief source of income under "Land Revenue," the fall being due to a decrease under the heads, "pasture lands, sale proceeds of Government land and miscellaneous." Land Revenue.

265. During the year under report, the area of lands newly taken up for occu- Darkhasts and Rajinamas.

pancy was 112,931 acres, assessed at Rs. 98,316, while that of lands relinquished was 19,086 acres assessed at Rs. 25,615.

Land Revenue Miscellaneous. 266. The revenue under this head was Rs. 3,11,067 against Rs. 3,28,906 in the previous year, the fall being chiefly due to a decrease of Rs. 36,919 under "Village Amarayi on fruit trees" and "Assessment on lands cultivated without permission."

Mohatarfa. 267. The demand under this item of revenue was Rs. 2,07,521 against Rs. 2,12,677 in 1901-02. This decrease was chiefly due to a comparatively small collection under the heads "House and cart taxes."

Sayer. 268. There was an increase of Rs. 46,348 under this head, the revenue for the year being Rs. 4,00,226 against Rs. 3,53,878 for 1901-02. Of all the Districts, Shimoga contributed by far the largest share towards this increase, the amount for that district alone being Rs. 2,50,444 or nearly $\frac{5}{8}$ths of the total collection.

Mining Leases, &c. 269. The other items of demand, such as Mining leases, Forests, Abkari, Police, Public Works and others will be found dealt with in the sections relating to the Departments concerned.

Miscellaneous items. 270. Although there was a net decrease of Rs. 49,389 in the revenue under this head which comprises the several items of Education, Medical and Scientific Departments, Surplus Investment Account, Local Force and others, still the income under Education, Medical and Scientific Departments rose by Rs. 91,056, the fall being due to a decrease of Rs. 1,40,445 under Surplus Investment Account, Local Force and other items.

Remissions. 271. The total amount of remissions granted during the year was only Rs. 38,567 against Rs. 2,33,428. The increased remission under Land Revenue during 1901-02, was due to the large amount of accumulated arrears of khalsat assessment on temple Inam lands for the seven years 1895-1902 being written off the accounts.

Receipts including Railways. 272. The following statement shows the total receipts from all sources for the two years 1901-02 and 1902-03.

Heads of Receipts.	1901-02 Final.	1902-03 Preliminary.	Difference.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	97,70,946	1,00,37,326	+ 2,66,380
Receipts from Mining Leases	16,06,502	15,32,099	— 74,403
Forests	14,34,928	15,13,788	+ 78,860
Abkari or Excise	34,51,295	36,51,736	+ 2,00,441
Mohatarfa (Assessed Taxes)	2,10,306	2,04,634	— 5,672
Sayer (Customs)	3,53,011	4,00,810	+ 47,799
Salt	17,276	21,704	+ 4,428
Stamps	7,48,376	7,15,387	— 32,989
Registration	1,17,191	1,07,272	— 9,919
Mint	... ...	.....	.....
General Administration, Stationery and Printing, etc.	8,448	9,950	+ 1,502
Law and Justice	78,185	88,522	+ 10,337
Police	33,507	8,946	— 24,561
Education	92,749	1,01,040	+ 8,291
Medical	31,930	41,327	+ 9,397
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	41,276	56,391	+ 15,115
Interest on arrears of Revenue, etc. ..	84,519	61,408	— 23,111
Miscellaneous	1,65,624	2,22,375	+ 56,751
Military	33,124	21,278	— 11,846
Surplus Investment Account	2,95,820	1,90,823	— 1,04,997
Public Works including Sanitary Department.	30,655	24,926	— 5,729
Total ...	1,86,05,668	1,90,11,742	+ 4,06,074
Railways ...	5,90,105	5,27,237	— 62,868
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	.....	11,85,148	+ 11,85,148
Grand Total ...	**1,91,95,773**	**2,07,24,127**	**+ 15,28,354**

273. One important feature of the years' progress was that a sum of Rs. 11,85,147 was realized from the successful working of the Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme. The fluctuations under a few important items will be noticed.

274. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,66,380 during the year, mainly under "Assessment on lands and quit-rent on Minor Inams." **Land Revenue.**

275. The royalty credited during the year on account of Gold Mining shows a large decrease of Rs. 74,403 chiefly due to the fact that the royalty on gold obtained from the Oregaum, Champion Reefs and Balaghat Mines during the months of April, May and June and that on gold obtained from Mysore and three other mines for May and June were not paid in before the close of the year. **Gold Mining.**

276. There was an increase of nearly Rs. 30,000 during the year under "realization from sale of timber and fuel" and likewise an increase of a little more than Rs. 50,000 under "other Minor Forest produce." The sale of the elephants caught in the Khedda operations at the time of the Installation of His Highness the Maharaja brought in a further sum of a little more than Rs. 25,000, while there was a fall of Rs. 33,000 under "revenue derived from sale of sandalwood." **Forest including Kheddas.**

277. The increase of Rs. 2,00,441 in the Excise Revenue was due to the larger consumption of arrack, the imposition of a duty on country beer in the Kolar Gold Fields and the additional amount realized from the sale of Toddy shops. **Excise.**

278. There was an increase of Rs. 47,799 under this head, due chiefly to the duty being realized on the stock of the previous year. **Sayer.**

279. The decrease of Rs. 24,561 under this head was merely nominal as the increase of revenue in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 28,238 was an abnormal credit due to the recovery of the cost of Railway Police from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. **Police.**

280. The fall of Rs. 23,111 under this head was due to the non-payment of interest payable by encumbered Jahgirdars and by Agricultural Banks on loans advanced to them as well as to non-adjustment of interest on Municipal loans in the accounts of the year under report. **Interest on arrears of Revenue.**

281. The loss of income, *viz.*, Rs. 1,04,997 under this head was due chiefly to the reduction in the amount of Government securities to the extent of Rs. 21,69,700 which had to be sold for repaying the State Railway Debenture Loan and for other purposes. **Surplus Investment Account.**

282. There was a fall of Rs. 62,868 under "Railways," due chiefly to the earnings of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway being credited for only one half year in 1902-03 whereas they were credited for three half years in 1901-02. **Railways.**

283. The details of expenditure for the two years 1901-02 and 1902-03 are given in the following statement:— **Expenditure.**

Item	1901-02 Final	1902-03 Preliminary	Difference	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Interest on 5 per cent Mysore Railway Loan	1,07,950	56,801	—	51,149
Interest on other accounts	2,13,541	2,57,838	+	44,297
Refunds	69,054	88,293	+	19,239
Land Revenue charges exclusive of the share of Land Revenue chargeable to Law and Justice and that chargeable to Police.	17,85,958	18,67,978	+	82,020
Forests including Kheddas	4,67,087	4,80,137	+	13,050
Excise (Abkari)	2,90,429	3,26,312	+	35,883
Sayer (Customs)	14,800	14,146	—	654

Item	1901-02 Final	1902-03 Preliminary	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stamps	35,455	27,400	— 8,055
Registration	75,233	78,916	+ 3,683
Mint	.....	.....	.....
Administration	7,55,242	7,41,622	— 13,620
Palace charges	14,00,000	14,00,000	.....
Law and Justice proper	5,48,846	5,46,007	— 2,839
Share of Land Revenue chargeable to Law and Justice.	4,65,838	4,68,227	+ 2,389
Police charges proper	9,34,197	9,80,462	+ 46,265
Share of Land Revenue chargeable to Police.	28,760	30,915	+ 2,155
Education	6,99,616	7,03,709	+ 4,093
Muzrai	3,27,930	3,25,094	— 2,836
Medical	4,88,566	4,92,447	+ 3,881
Scientific and Minor Departments ...	3,49,901	3,04,203	— 45,698
Furlough allowances to Officers	31,367	.....	— 31,367
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.	38,21,718	38,26,315	+ 4,597
Pensions	3,70,596	3,66,026	— 4,570
Miscellaneous	2,89,767	11,04,110	+ 8,14,343
Military	14,09,028	14,42,522	+ 33,494
Cost of Investments in Govt. of India Securities.	1,00,465	57,303	— 43,162
Public Works including Sanitation ...	25,31,441	26,87,725	+ 1,56,284
Plague charges	1,64,277	97,494	— 66,783
Cauvery Falls Electric Power Transmission Scheme.	25,67,309	7,67,634	— 17,99,675
Total ...	2,03,44,371	1,95,39,636	— 8,04,735
Railways ...	11,16,651	5,69,641	— 5,47,010
Grand Total ..	2,14,61,022	2,01,09,277	— 13,51,745

The chief points to be noted are.

Land Revenue. 284. The increased expenditure of Rs. 82,020 under this head was due chiefly the payment of arrears of remuneration due to Patels and Shanbhogs and to the creased payments by way of compensation for lands taken up for Revenue purpo

Forests. 285. The increase of Rs. 13,050 in the expenditure under this head was chiefly to the revision of the subordinate Forest and Depot establishments.

Excise. 286. An additional outlay of Rs. 35,883 was incurred under " Excise " account of remuneration, amounting to Rs. 12,000 paid to contractors for carry liquors to bonded depots and also on account of a sum of more than Rs. 23,000 be

spent for the supply of uniforms to the subordinate executive staff and for other miscellaneous items.

Police.

287. The equipment and clothing of the Police Force and the revision of the Police establishment at the Kolar Gold Fields cost the State an additional sum of Rs. 46,265 under this head.

Miscellaneous items.

288. Under this head, the total expenditure was Rs. 11,04,110 against Rs. 2,89,767 in the previous year. The large increase of Rs. 8,14,343 is explained by the facts that a sum of Rs. 3,40,000 was incidental to charges incurred on account of the Delhi trip, a sum of Rs. 3,84,000 to Installation charges and lastly a sum of Rs. 9 ·,343 to charges incurred on account of the improvement of the Ambavilas at Mysore, the compensation paid for lands taken up for the Victoria Hospital and the reception of important personages.

Military.

289. An additional expenditure of Rs. 33,494 under this head is explained by the circumstance that a number of mules were purchased by the Durbar for the use of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps at a cost of Rs. 1,45,000, which far exceeded the savings of Rs. 1,11,506 effected under "Cost of feeding ponies, Palace Military establishment and other miscellaneous items."

Railways

290. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,69,641 against Rs. 11,16,651 in 1901-02. The large decrease of Rs. 5,47, 010 was due to the following causes:—

(1) There was a saving of 3½ lakhs due to the guaranteed interest, payable to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, being adjusted for only 9 months instead of for 15 months, as in the previous year.

(2) Under "Construction" the previous year's outlay included the adjustment of Rs. 1,55,000 on account of the Mysore-Harihar line, which had remained under suspense since 1884-85.

(3) Further, there were savings of Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 23,000 in the amounts spent on the Birur-Shimoga Railway line and on the West Coast Railway Survey project respectively. These and other minor savings diminished by extra expenditure of about Rs. 29,000 on the Kolar Gold Fields Railway Capital outlay, gave a net saving of Rs. 5,47,010 under this head.

Excise.

Excise Systems.

291. The system of wholesale vend of Ganja and Majum was abolished, the Government dealing directly with retail vendors from 1st July 1902.

Laws relating to Liquor and drugs traffic.

292. The Excise Regulation, No. V. of 1901, was amended by Regulation IV of 1902, enabling Government to frame more effectual rules for checking the spontaneous growth of Ganja hemp (*Cannabis Sativa or Indica*) and for providing, where necessary, for its extirpation from private holdings or Government lands.

Financial results.

293. The gross receipts under all heads amounted to Rs. 37,84,294-8-8 against Rs. 35,66,453-4-4 in the previous year, giving a net increase of Rs. 2,17,841-4-4. The revenue of the year under report was the highest ever realized. The incidence of total Excise revenue per head of population was Re. 0-11-1 against Re. 0-10-5 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

294. The total expenditure under all heads aggregated Rs. 3,23,891 against Rs. 2,89,353-4-1 in the previous year. This was partly due to the increase of expenditure under the heads, establishment charges, contingencies proper, instruments and furniture and partly to additional expenditure under cost of providing uniforms and remuneration paid to arrack-carrying contractors.

Arrack.

295. The quantity of Arrack 20° under-proof issued from the Distillery and the Bonded Depôts, during the year, amounted to 330,883 gallons and 49 drams, (excluding the supply to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore), against 301,152 gallons and 2 drams in the previous year. Other country spirits sold amounted to 1,122 gallons against 1,271 gallons and 19 drams in the preceding year. Thus the total sale of spirits of all descriptions amounted to 332,005 gallons and 49 drams, against 3,02,423 gallons and 21 drams in the previous year. This increase was due to the comparative prosperity of the season, cheapness of food grains, and prevention of illicit distillation.

Incidence of consumption.

296. The incidence of consumption per head of population of the State was 3·1 drams as against 2·8 drams in the preceding year. It rose, during the year, from 77·5 drams to 101·4 drams in the Kolar Gold Fields, from 38·1 to 40·4 drams in the Bangalore City, and from 16·7 to 21·6 drams in the Mysore City.

Revenue and Finance.

Bonded Depots and Farm Depots.

297. The bonded depots numbered 81 and farm depots 4 against 66 and 20 respectively in the previous year, the variation being due to the conversion of some farm depots into bonded depots. The number of separate shops was 103 as against 97 in the previous year and of retail shops in the vend farms 821 against 825 in the preceding year. There was thus 1 shop for every 5,897 inhabitants, 32 square miles and 18 villages.

Arrack Revenue.

298. The demand under arrack revenue, including the arrears of previous years, and excluding the local cess on still-head duty, amounted to Rs. 18,45,121-2-4, against Rs. 17,13,475-13-11 in the previous year. The gross demand (including local cess) amounted to Rs. 19,37,940-5-3 against Rs. 17,98,133-7-8 in the previous year.

The gross collections amounted to Rs. 19,01,283-12-0 against Rs. 17,54,717-7-0 in the previous year.

Incidence of arrack revenue.

299. The incidence of total arrack revenue, including local cess, per head of population was Re. 0-5-7 against Re. 0-5-2 in the previous year.

Toddy.

300. The number of shops fell from 2,890 in the previous year to 2,883 in the year under report, there being 1 shop for 4 villages, 1,398 inhabitants and 8 square miles.

Date toddy consumption and incidence.

301. The consumption of date toddy amounted to 10,341,336 gallons against 10,603,272 gallons in the previous year, the incidence per head of population being 1·8 gallons against 1·9 gallons in the preceding year.

Bagani toddy shops.

302. The bagani toddy shops, which exist only in the malnad districts, numbered 1,014 against 1,017 in the previous year, being in the ratio of 1 shop to 5 villages, 1,438 inhabitants and 9 square miles.

Demand and collection of toddy revenue.

303. The gross demand from all items of toddy revenue aggregated Rs. 19,64,260-12-10 against Rs. 18,68,927-6-10 in the preceding year. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 17,38,560-9-4 against Rs. 17,06,342-6-5 in the previous year. Of this sum the collections from toddy shops in alienated villages amounted to Rs. 49,968-3-0 against Rs. 47,837-15-2 in the previous year. The incidence per head of population was Re. 0-5-1 against Re. 0-5-2 in the previous year. The claims to toddy revenue of the holders of 62 alienated villages were settled during the year and 89 cases were pending settlement at the close of it.

Country Beer.

304. The taverns in the Bangalore City and the Kolar Gold Fields received their supplies of beer from Messrs. Abraham & Co.'s Brewery in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The number of shops licensed to sell beer during the year was 5 (3 in Bangalore and 2 in the Kolar Gold Fields). The total consumption of beer amounted to 33,221 gallons, against 7,848 gallons in the previous year. About $\frac{4}{5}$ths of this quantity was consumed in the Kolar Gold Fileds alone. The total receipts under country beer amounted to Rs. 27,383-8-5, against Rs. 2,392-10-8 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to the revenue derived from the taverns on the Kolar Gold Fileds.

Akkibhoja.

305. The number of shops licensed to vend akkibhoja fell from 116 in the previous year to 73 in the year under report, and there was a corresponding decrease in the license fees, being Rs. 539-8-0 against Rs. 881-4-0 in the previous year.

Foreign liquors.

306. The revenue derived from license fees on the vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors amounted to Rs. 8,040 against Rs. 6,511-6-0 in the previous year.

Intoxicating drugs.

The number of retail shops was 237 against 235 in the previous year.

Ganja.

307. The total quantity of ganja and majum consumed during the year amounted to 16,376 seers against 15,428 seers in the previous year. The collections under ganja revenue aggregated Rs. 67,119-2-9 against Rs. 58,725-5-11 in the previous year.

Opium.

308. The retail shops for the sale of opium numbered 120 against 119 in the previous year. The consumption of opium amounted to 1,299 seers, against 1,164 seers in the previous year; the incidence per head of population being ·02 tolas. The revenue realized from this item amounted to Rs. 34,558-13-6 against Rs. 29,677-1-11 in the previous year; the incidence per head of population being 1·2 pies against 1·04 in the year previous.

Miscellaneous.

309. The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 6,808-8-8 against Rs. 7,205-10-5 in the previous year.

Measures for the protection of the Excise revenue.

310. During the year, 582 cases, affecting 789 persons, were sent up for trial, against 662 cases, affecting 951 persons in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons brought to trial was 82·1 against 76·5 in the previous year. The above mentioned 582 cases included 69 cases of illicit distillation

and 244 cases of illicit tapping. 131 cases were disposed of departmentally. The amount spent on secret service and rewards amounted to Rs. 1,097 against Rs. 1,776-8-8 in the previous year.

Stamps.

(REPORT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR 1902-03.)

Purchase of materials.

311. A set of new dies was obtained from the Public Works Workshop at Madras at a cost of Rs. 349-15-3 and 105,696 sheets of water-mark paper were received from England during the year.

Stock and manufacture.

312. The year opened with a stock valued at Rs. 29,01,174-7-0. Adding to this, the receipts from the manufactory of the value of Rs. 6,16,800-8-0, the total available for distribution to the Treasuries in the State amounted to Rs. 35,17,974-15-0 against Rs. 36,59,602-11-0 in the previous year.

Stamp Revenue.

313. The gross realization for the year was Rs. 7,17,255-4-3 against Rs. 7,50,403-5-7 in the previous year. The chief causes, which affected the stamp revenue, were (a) the recrudescence of plague in several parts of the State, (b) the decrease in the number of civil suits and (c) dullness of the money market.

Expenditure.

314. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 51,275-7-10 as against Rs. 59,764-9-3 in the previous year. The items, in which reductions were made, were the purchase of water-mark paper and the pay of salaried vendors, the appointments of salaried vendors being abolished during the year.

State Life Insurance.

Receipts and expenditure.

315. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1,74,697-8-4 and Rs. 42,827-13-7 against Rs. 1,58,713-4-0 and Rs. 51,810-11-0 respectively in the previous year.

Number of policies issued.

316. During the year under report 1,207 proposals were dealt with, of which 840 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,67,477 on a monthly premium of Rs. 1,313-8-0 were accepted, 120 rejected on medical and other grounds, 5 cancelled for different reasons and 242 left pending.

Deaths among the insured.

317. Among the insured, 51 deaths were reported giving rise to claims aggregating Rs. 43,615-8-0, 7 policies for Rs. 4,170-10-0 matured and 17 policies were surrendered for Rs. 1,152 during the year.

318. The total number of claims and the amount to be paid up from the commencement, on all accounts were 221 and Rs. 2,27,628-8-0 respectively. Of these, 130 claims for Rs. 1,55,898 have been discharged from the commencement, leaving 91 claims for Rs. 71,730-8-0 to be discharged.

Effective policies and the amount of liability.

319. At the close of the year 6,472 policies on 3,890 lives for a total bonus of Rs. 40,25,349-8-0 and realizing a monthly premium of Rs. 14,596 remained effective. Of these, 295 policies for a bonus of Rs. 2,19,658-6-0 were completely discharged and 6,177 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 38,05,691-2-0 remained to be discharged.

Cash balance.

320. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 9,11,102-0-1 or 23·94 per cent of the total bonus remaining to be paid.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

(REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1902.)

Population. 321. The population of the State (excluding the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) according to the Census of 1901, was 5,449,800, of whom 2,751,902 were males and 2,697,898, females.

Births. 322. The total number of births recorded during the year was 88,875 against 83,267 in 1901 and the birth rate was 16·31 per mille against 15·28 per mille for the previous year. The average rate for the past five years, in all of which plague prevailed, was 16·62 per mille, very nearly the figure for the year under report. The number of males born to every 100 females born was 103·31 as against 101·87 in 1901.

Deaths. 323. The total number of deaths for the year was 108,958 against 108,901 in 1901, giving a ratio of 19·99 per mille of population, as against 19·98 for the previous year. The excess of deaths over births per mille of population was 3·68 against 4·70 in 1901.

Causes of deaths. 324. The several causes and the number of deaths thereunder were :—

Disease.	No. of deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	218 ...	... ·04
Small-pox	6,968 ...	... 1·28
Plague	26,301 ...	... 4·83
Fevers	44,879 ...	... 8·23
Bowel-complaints	5,478 ...	... 1·00
Injuries and other causes	25,114 ...	... 4·61
Total ...	108,958 ...	... 19·99

Medical Relief.

(REPORT ON THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1902.)

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries. 325. On the 31st December 1902 there were 135 Hospitals and Dispensaries of all classes, as against 134 in the previous year, one 3rd class hospital having been opened during the year in the Kolar Gold Fields. Of these, 4 were first class hospitals, 7 second class, 114 third class and 10 special hospitals.

Number of patients treated. 326. The number of in-patients and out-patients fell from 10,177 and 1,015,721 to 9,868 and 1,004,498 respectively during the year, resulting in a decrease of 11,472 in the total number of patients treated during the year. The daily average attendance of both in and out-patients was 6,932·41.

Nationality of patients. 327. Out of a total of 1,014,366 patients treated during the year, 3,799 were Europeans, 10,980 were Eurasians, 6,36,920 were Hindus, 2,51,361 were Mahomadans and 1,11,306 belonged to other classes.

Details as to sex 328. The number of men treated was 475,922, of women 217,756 and of children 320,688.

Diseases treated. 329. The chief diseases that came under treatment were in order of frequency fevers, skin diseases, injuries, respiratory and rheumatic affections.

Mortality among in-patients. 330. Among the 9,868 in-patients treated there were 638 deaths, being 33 less than the previous year. The rate of mortality to the total number of patients treated was 6·47 against 6·53 per cent in the previous year.

Surgical operations. 331. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 17,07(against 17,405 in the previous year.

Financial results. 332. The total expenditure was Rs. 316,449 against Rs. 327,105 in the previous year. The amount of contributions from Municipal and Local Funds was Rs. 62,263 The percentage of total cost paid by Government was Rs. 82·70 against 83·85 in the previous year. The average cost of each diet was 2 annas and 9 pies or 1 pi more than in the preceding year.

Special Hospitals.

Accommodation.

333. The removal of the Leper Asylum, now located in one of the blocks of the Lunatic Asylum buildings, to a place close by the Isolation Hospital, which was sanctioned by Government in the previous year, was not given effect to, as the question of handing over of the lepers to the Mission Asylum, was under the consideration of the Government.

Number of inmates.

334. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 270 inmates (200 males and 70 females) and 64 were admitted during the year, making a total of 334. Of these, 56 were discharged and 21 died, leaving 257 at the close of the year. The average daily strength of the Asylum was 271·50 against 257·77 in 1901.

Criminal lunatics.

335. There were 48 lunatics of this class (43 males and 5 females) at the beginning of the year and 5 were admitted during the year, making a total of 53. Of these 2 were discharged and 2 died, leaving 49 at the year's end.

Expenditure.

336. The total cost of the Institution during the year was Rs. 27,552-5-5 against Rs. 27,222-2-0 in the previous year.

Civil and Military Station lunatics.

337. At the beginning of the year there were 63 lunatics (35 males and 28 females) and 22 were admitted in the course of the year making a total of 85. Of these, 17 were discharged and 9 died, leaving 59 at the year's end. The cost of maintenance of these lunatics, *viz.*, Rs. 7,534-13-6, was recovered from the Residency.

Leper Asylum.

Strength of the Asylum.

338. There were 20 (10 male and 10 female) lepers at the commencement of the year and 16 were admitted, making a total of 36 at the end of 1902. Of these, 14 were discharged and 4 died, leaving 18 at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 20·24 against 19·08 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

339. The Sanitary condition of the Asylum was good throughout the year.

Cost.

340. The total cost of the Asylum amounted to Rs. 2,444-2-6 against Rs. 2,472-9-3 in the previous year. The average cost per head per mensem of dieting natives including all charges, there being no European patients during the year, was Rs. 8-15-8 against Rs. 14-4-6 in the preceding year.

Civil and Military Station lepers.

341. The number at the beginning of the year was 7 (3 males and 4 females) and there were no admissions during the year. Of these, one was discharged and two died, leaving 4 (2 males and 2 females) at the end of the year. The cost of maintenance of these lepers amounting to Rs. 470-10-7, was recovered from the Residency.

The Maternity Hospital, Bangalore.

In-patients.

342. 416 in-patients were treated during the year. Of these, 361 were discharged as cured, 25 died, 22 were relieved, 5 were discharged otherwise and 3 remained at the end of the year.

Out-patients.

343. The number of out-patients treated was 14,143 against 13,870 in the previous year. The daily average sick was 124·22 against 127·2 in 1901.

Expenditure.

344. The total cost of the Institution was Rs. 8,641 against Rs. 8,790 in the previous year.

General.

345. Two Brahmin midwifery pupils, one paid from the Victoria Memorial Fund and the other from Her Highness the Maharani's College Fund, were undergoing training and made good progress during the year.

Her Highness the Maharani's Hospital, Mysore.

In-patients.

346. The number of in-patients during the year was 675. Of these, 645 were discharged cured, 10 died and 6 were relieved, leaving 14 at the end of the year. The average daily number was 14·16 against 18·60 in 1901.

Out-patients.

347. The number of out-patients was 9,217 against 13,435 in the previous year. This large decrease was due to the epidemic of plague, which prevailed in the City for nearly six months. The average daily number was 25·12 against 36·80 in 1901.

Expenditure.

348. The total cost of the Institution was Rs. 8,833 against Rs. 8,935 in the year previous.

General remarks. 349. Out of the 8 pupil nurses under training, one qualified herself as a midwife and nurse during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

350. The total number of patients treated during the year was 723, of which 618 were admitted for plague. Of the 618 plague patients, 201 recovered and 366 died, leaving 51 at the end of the year. The mortality from plague was 59·22 per cent, which was the average rate in the several plague hospitals in other parts of India. The cost of the Institution was Rs. 16,597 against Rs. 12,336 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT EYE INFIRMARY, BANGALORE.

In-patients. 351. There were 8 in-patients at the beginning of the year and 356 were treated during the year as against 345 in the year previous. Of the total number, 364, 288 were cured, 47 relieved and 19 discharged otherwise, leaving 10 at the end of the year.

Out-patients. 352. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 6,380 against 4,178 in the previous year.

The daily average number of both in and out-patients was 120·32 against 86·44 in the year previous.

Cost. 353. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,365-14-5 against Rs. 6,408-3-10 in 1901.

Chemical Examination and Bacteriology.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1902.)

Toxicological. 354. Fifty-six cases and 149 articles were received, and in 37 or 66·07 per cent of the cases there were detections. There were 33 cases of suspected poisoning, and poison was detected in 22. Of these 22, arsenic was found by itself in 12 and along with mercuric perchloride in 1, opium was detected in 4 and bismuth subnitrate in 3. Datura was found in one and potassium cyanide in another. There were 5 cases of suspected cattle poisoning. Of these only in 1 was poison detected in the form of arsenic. There were 2 cases of abortion, in both of which oleandrin was detected. 15 cases related to blood and seminal stains. Blood and spermatozoa were detected in 7 and 3 cases respectively and both together in 1.

Chemical. 355. Of the 74 articles received, 40 were samples of water, 18 urine, 9 of spirits, beer &c., and 7 were miscellaneous.

Bacteriological. 356. 565 articles were received, of which 424 were samples of water. 107 of the latter were tested quantitatively for the number of microbes per cubic centimetre. The cholera microbe was searched for in 164 and detected in 14. Widal's test was applied to 23 samples of blood for diagnosis of enteric fever, and in 11 of them there was well marked agglutination of enteric bacilli. Twelve samples of blood were examined for malarial parasites, which were found in 5. 3 samples of excreta were examined, 1 for the enteric bacillus, in which it was not detected and 2 for cholera in both of which the microbe was detected. Twenty-one samples of sputa were examined, 18 for tubercle bacilli, which were found in 11, and 3 for plague bacilli, which were found in none. Forty-eight dead animals comprising 46 rats, 1 squirrel and 1 dog were examined, the two former for plague bacillus which was detected in 21 and 1 respectively and the latter for rabies.

Vaccination.

(REPORT ON VACCINATION FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1902.)

357. The total number of operations performed during the year was 83,610 against 74,391 of the previous year. Of this number, there were 72,708 cases of primary vaccination and 10,902 cases of re-vaccination. The number of cases successful under primary vaccination was 67,154 or 92·36 per cent and that under re-vaccination was 9,357 or 85·83 per cent.

358. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 14·03 against 11·98 in the year previous.

359. The cost of the Department excluding the Vaccine Institute, was 21,323-6-10 against Rs. 20,822-14-4 in the previous year. The average cost of h successful case was Rs. 0-4-6·89 against Rs. 0-5-1·24 in the previous year.

360. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 6,968 against 77 in the year previous.

The Vaccine Institute, Bangalore.

361. The total quantity of Lanoline vaccine manufactured during the year was ugh for 537,792 cases. Out of this, quantity enough for 81,383 cases was used in the te, quantity enough for 415,924 cases was exported and the remaining quantity s either used for inoculating calves or otherwise disposed of.

362. The expenditure of the Vaccine Institute including the cost of establish- at was Rs. 9,855-15-9 and the income by the sale of paste and vaccinated calves, ether with the moiety of fees collected from the students that underwent training ing the year, was Rs. 23,170-6-6.

363. During the year, 21 persons were trained in the Institute, and the amount ees collected from the students was Rs. 285.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

(REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1902-03.)

Number of schools and scholars.

364. The total number of public institutions was 2,232, being one more than i the previous year and the number of pupils therein was 92,959 against 91,236 in th privious year. But there was a fall in the number of private institutions as well as i that of pupils therein the numbers being 1,646 and 19,105 respectively as agains 1,700 and 20,442 in 1901-02. There was thus a decrease of 53 in the total numbe of institutions and an increase of 386 in that of pupils.

Percentage of scholars to population of school-going age.

365. The percentage of boys under instruction to those of school-going ag taking the number of the latter to be 15 per cent of the total population was 23·0 against 23·07 in 1901-02 and that of girls at School to those of school-going age wa 4·15 against 4·13 in the previous year. The percentages in Mysore have bee diminishing ever since 1900-01 as compared with Madras and other Presidencies fo three reasons, *viz.*, (1) the comparatively rapid growth of population in Mysore, (2 disastrous effects of plague on attendance at schools and (3) the stationary number village schools.

Important events of the year.

366. Among the important events of the year were :—

(a) The revision of the scale of pay of the Deputy and Assistant Depu Inspectors, who were graded along with the teaching staff of Colleg and High schools.

(b) The revision of the rules for Medical and Engineering State scholarship

(c) The establishment of an Engineering School at Mysore for the training sub-overseers, draughtsmen, surveyors and others.

(d) The sanctioning of the establishment of 4 weaving schools, with carpent and drawing classes attached to them, chiefly for the purpose of trai ing young men in weaving cloth on the fly-shuttle loom.

(e) The sanctioning of five Industrial schools in addition to the seven, alrea existing, and the award of 20 scholarships ranging from Rs. 15 Rs. 20 each, tenable in Madras, Bombay or elsewhere, for the traini of students in industries, not taught in the Mysore State at present.

(f) The supply of test glasses to all High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools w complete directions for detecting defects in the eyesight of pupils.

Average attendance of public schools.

367. The average monthly number on the rolls of all public institutions v 89,838 against 92,891 in 1901-02 and the average daily attendance was 67,259 74·86 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls, against 68,904 in the p vious year. The diminution in the monthly number on the rolls shows that atter ance at schools was very much interfered with by plague.

Distribution of pupils by caste or creed.

368. Of the pupils in the several public institutions of the State, 75,038 w Hindus, 13,527 Mahomedans, 2,131 Native Christians, 317 Europeans and Eu sians and 1,946 others.

Income and expenditure.

369. While the fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 92,253 against Rs. 91,132 in previous year, the total expenditure on the different institutions was Rs. 11,83,2 as against Rs. 11,48,276 in 1901-02.

Grant-in-aid.

370. The grants from the State, village school, and Municipal Funds amoun to Rs. 97,904, during the year, as against Rs. 97,169, in 1901-02.

Building and other grants.

371. These grants amounted in all to Rs. 5,000 during the year.

Departmental & other D. P. W. expenditure.

372. During the year a sum of Rs. 72,738 was spent departmentally and by Public Works Department on the construction and repair of school buildings students' homes, as against Rs. 76,416-11-8, in the previous year.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Inspector-General.

373. This Officer inspected 53 schools and the office of one Deputy Inspe during the year.

374. The average number of schools inspected by the 20 Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors in the State was 107 against 154 in the previous year. This decrease was due to the fact that most of the schools were closed on account of plague just at the time of inspection. Deputy and Assistant Deputy Inspectors.

375. Four hundred and fifty schools were visited by Revenue Officers during the year as against 486 in 1901-02. Visits of Revenue and other officers.

University Education.

376. Out of 75 students sent up in the English Language 46 passed, of whom 13 were placed in the second class. In the second Language Division, 45 passed out of 56 examined, 5 being placed in the first class and 25 in the second. In the Science Division, 30 were successful out of 62 sent up, 2 passing in the first class and 5, in the second. B.A. Results for 1902.

377. One noticeable feature of the year's progress was that for the first time in the annals of female education in Southern India, two Brahmin women candidates from the Maharani's College, Mysore, appeared for the B. A. Examination in the English and Second Language Divisions, one of whom passed both the English and Second Language Divisions in the second class, while the other got through the English Division.

378. The number of candidates, that appeared for the F. A. Examination from the three Colleges in the State, was 126 and that of passes 68, 5 being placed in the first class. There were three women candidates for the F. A. Examination of whom only one passed. F. A. Results for 1902.

379. During the year, 30 candidates appeared for this examination from the three Colleges in Mysore, Bangalore and Melkote, of whom 21 were successful. Vidwat Examination.

Secondary Education.

380. Three hundred and eleven candidates appeared from the several schools in the State, including the Mission High Schools in Bangalore and Mysore and 127 passed. The percentage for the Mysore Schools was 40·8 as against 31·7 for the whole Madras University. Matriculation Results for 1902.

381. At the Vidyarthi or Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit, 181 candidates appeared and 90 passed. Pupils' Examination in Sanskrit.

382. At the Upper Secondary Examination, 11 candidates passed out of 35 examined; while at the Lower Secondary Examination, 541 candidates passed out of 792 examined with English as the First Language, the percentage of passes being 68·3 against 47·7 in the previous year, and 876 candidates passed out of 1,546 examined with a Vernacular or Sanskrit as the First Language, the percentage of passes being 56·6 against 31·9 in 1901-02. Upper and Lower Secondary Examinations.

Primary Education.

383. There were 1,709 public primary schools for boys, as against 1,725 in the previous year. They were attended by 50,149 boys against 50,355 in 1901-02. Besides this, there were a number of private indigenous schools. The total number of boys in all the schools of the primary standard was 83,882 or 20·32 per cent of the boys of school-going age.

384. Of the total number of boys in the primary institutions, 14·21 per cent were Brahmins, 23·16 per cent Lingayets, 45·63 per cent other Hindus, 13·44 per cent Mahomedans, and the rest were Native Christians and others. Classification of pupils by caste.

385. These were 66 in number of which 7 were panchama, 12 Hindustani, 1 Telugu and the rest Kannada Schools. Night schools.

386. A special curriculum of three easy standards was prescribed for these schools and the amount of aid to be given to them was calculated on the results obtained. There were 97 such schools, all of which, except one, were Kannada schools and were distributed among all the Districts, except Kadur. Village Indigenous schools.

Magic Lantern Exhibitions.

387. The Magic Lantern Exhibitor travelled during the year, with the Deputy Inspectors of 7 Districts with a large stock of selected slides and exhibited them in 235 schools. These exhibitions were as usual much appreciated by the pupils and their parents.

Special Instruction.

Normal Schools.

388. These were 3 in number, located in Mysore, Kolar and Shimoga. The total number of students on the rolls was 170, of whom 99 were Brahmins, 34 Mahomedans, 10 other Hindus and 27 Native Christians. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 72 appeared from these schools and 40 passed.

Industrial Schools.

389. There were 8 Industrial schools in the State with an average attendance of 541 pupils, during the year. Carpentry, rattan-work, repair of carriages, sericulture, agriculture, rope-making, silk-dyeing and weaving were the chief industries taught in these schools, one of which won the silver medal in the Christian Industrial Exhibition of 1902. At the Madras Technical Examination, 4 passed in Geometrical drawing, 1 in Free-hand drawing, 1 in Painting, 2 in Surveying and Levelling, 3 in Mensuration and 2 in Fitter's work, 1 in Blacksmith's work and 5 in Earth-work and road making.

Government scholarships for Technical Education.

390. These scholarships cost the Government Rs. 21,038, of which Rs. 9,092 were spent on scholarships held in England and ~~America~~. Eighty-five students in all received scholarships, ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 a month, for the study of Engineering, Medicine, Veterinary Science, Forestry and other Technical subjects at Madras, Bombay and other places.

School for deaf-mutes and the blind, Mysore.

391. There were 14 blind and 10 deaf-mutes in the school. Satisfactory progress was made in the Braille system of teaching the blind. Vocal and instrumental music was taught to all the blind pupils. His Highness the Maharaja honoured the school with a visit and was pleased to sanction the entertainment of a teacher for the deaf-mutes, well-trained in the Calcutta Asylum. The deaf-mutes were trained during the year in the manual industries such as carpet-weaving and knitting.

The Commercial School.

392. There were in this school 54 pupils at the end of the year under report, against 41 in 1901-02. A new class for "Accountants" was formed, adding arithmetic, mensuration and type-writing to the curriculum. Six students appeared for the Madras Technical Examination, of whom 2 passed, one in Correspondence and the other in Commercial Geography.

Sanskrit Schools.

393. These were 40 in number with 1,197 pupils, against 39 schools and 1,084 pupils in the previous year. The total number of pupils learning Sanskrit in all public schools was 2,989 against 2,895 in the previous year.

Female Education.

Number and strength of Girls' Schools.

394. There were 235 Girls' schools with 12,501 girls against 234 schools and 12,110 girls in the previous year. The number of girls in Boys' schools was 3,824 and that in Indigenous schools 461. The total number of girls at school was 16,786 or 308 more than that in the previous year.

Expenditure.

395. The amount spent on female education was Rs. 1,64,662, against Rs. 1,69,858 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Rs. 38,376 was spent on the Maharani's College.

Classification by caste.

396. Of the 16,325 girls in public schools, 4,958 were Brahmins, 614 Vaisyas, 6,427 other Hindus, 3,046 Mahomedans, 788 Native Christians, 163 Europeans and Eurasians and 329 others.

Results of public examinations.

397. At the Lower Secondary Examination, 8 girls passed out of 11 examined with English as the First Language and 23 girls passed out of 37 examined, with Kannada or Sanskrit as the First Language.

Maharani's College.

398. There were 359 pupils against 378 in the previous year, of whom 309 were Brahmins. 62 pupils learnt English and 25 Sanskrit. A sum of Rs. 642 was distributed as scholarships in the various classes. Four adult and twenty-one child widows received instruction in the school. Three pupils, who were sent to Women's Hospitals for training in midwifery, made satisfactory progress during the year.

399. The number of these schools increased from 20 to 27 (18 Government and 9 aided) and their strength from 2,168 to 2,663. In the Tumkur District there were as many as 14 middle schools. The kindergarten system of teaching was a special feature in the work of some of these schools. Kannada Middle Schools.

400. There were 129 of these schools as against 134 in the previous year. The total number on the rolls was 6,537. Kannada Primary Schools.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

401. There were four schools for Europeans and Eurasians all of which were aided by Government. The Kolar Gold Fields school was the only one specially reserved for Europeans, while the others admitted children of other communities as well. The number of pupils of the European and Eurasian communities in all the schools was 117 boys and 155 girls. Europeans.

402. There were altogether 14,408 pupils of this community against 14,275 in the previous year, of whom 11,296 were boys and 3,112 girls. Of these, 17 were studying in College classes. Mahomedans.

The percentage of Mahomedan boys at school to those of school-going age was 53·5 and that of girls, 16·2.

One Mahomedan passed the English Branch and one, the Second Language Branch of the B. A. Degree examination. Two passed the F. A. and 4 the Matriculation Examination. Three Mahomedans were successful in the Upper Secondary and 70 in the Lower Secondary Examination.

There were 65 Hindustani Girls' Schools with 2,304 girls on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 1,528.

403. The number of schools for Panchamas was 68, half of which was maintained by Government and the number of pupils therein consisted of 1,536 boys and 242 girls. The total number of low caste pupils in all the schools was 2,217 of which 1,915 were boys and 302 girls. Depressed castes and Lambanis.

404. The number of Lambani schools continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11 attended by 261 boys and 7 girls as against 252 boys and 10 girls in the previous year. In the Shimoga District there were as many as 7 such schools, while there were none in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Kadur Districts.

405. A sum of Rs. 715 was spent during the year on account of Books, Magic Lantern slides and apparatus. The Educational Library, which was established in August 1891 and to which was added a Reading Room in August 1902, was at the same time thrown open to the public. Books.

406. The number of printed Volumes at the end of the year was 5,324 against 4,612 in 1901-02, consisting of 2,968 Sanskrit, 1,025 Kannada and 1,331 English works and that of manuscript Volumes was 4,743, of which 4,080 were Sanskrit and 663 Kannada works. The Oriental Library.

407. The value of the stock in the Central and Branch Book Depots at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,30,619-7-1. The number of books and maps added to the stock was 178,349 of the aggregate value of Rs. 32,364-12-6. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 26,775-14-8 against Rs. 26,525-7-10 in the previous year and the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 5,038-9-3. The Central Book Depot.

408. The number of books and pamphlets patronized by the Government was 31 and the total amount spent for the encouragement of Authors during the year was Rs. 3,358 against Rs. 2,334-6-0 in the previous year. Encouragement of Authors.

Literature and the Press.

409. 38 books and periodicals were registered and copyright was secured on 12 works during the year. Registration of books.

410. The total number of publications edited was 38. Of these, 24 were in the Vernacular languages, 10 in the Indian classical languages and four in more than one language. There were none in English or other European languages. Nine of the publications in the Indian classical languages pertained to mental philosophy and one to religion, while two of the publications in more than one language related to philosophy and the remaining two, to miscellaneous subjects. Details of publications.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

411. Three more volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* were during the year completed, leaving only four more to bring the series to a conclusion.

412. Among the more interesting inscriptions published during the year, may be mentioned the Satakarni inscription assigned to the 2nd century, the oldest discovered in Mysore next to the edicts of Asoka, the learned and interesting inscription on the Talagunda pillar, describing the origin of the Kadambas and the elaborate and ornate inscriptions of Belgami and Bandanike.

413. The following table shows, in the form adopted in previous reports, the progress made in printing the volumes of inscriptions still in hand :—

Vol.	District.	Number of inscriptons printed.	Kannada pages.	Roman pages.	English pages.	Press where printed.
VIII	Shimoga, Part II ...	1,021	700	136	60	Govt. Press.
IX	Bangalore ...	588	228	...	...	Chamundesvari
X	Kolar ...	652	152 Tam 150	...	...	S. P. C. K., Madras.
XII	Tumkur ...	542	328	....	...	Bharati Bhavana.

The above mentioned number of inscriptions, added to those already published, makes up a total of 6,958 inscriptions thus far printed.

414. Valuable information has been obtained regarding the Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, Sennas and the Pandyas of Uchchangi. Some clue has been found to the Janamejaya in whose name certain well-known copper-plate grants exist, professing to be of a fabulous antiquity. In regard to the Hoysalas, some important information has come to light in connection with Narasimha II, who seems to have proceeded from Dorasamudra (Halebid), his capital, on a successful military expedition so far south as Trichinopoly, to release the captured Chola King Raja Raja III subduing the intervening Majara Kingdom. Among the fresh discoveries made during the year, are a set of Ganga copper-plates of about 482 A.D., belonging to the 4th year of the Kongani Maharaja (distinctively known as Durvvinita).

415. There were two finds of gold coins in the Jagalur and Holalkere Taluks of the Chitaldrug District, the former consisting of minute coins known as *Chakrams* and also as Vira Raya fanams, and the latter of gold pagodas of the type known as *Durgi Varahas*, probably issued by the Chitaldrug State, which was feudatory to Vijayanagar.

416. In regard to the conservation of ancient monuments, work has to be commenced on the restoration of the ruined Kedareswara temple at Halebid. Some repairs were also executed to the Hoysaleswara temple.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Government Printing.

417. Besides the usual Government printing work, which was heavy during the year, the printing of the Census Report was the most important work executed in the Press. The execution of this work was marked by great promptitude, care and attention, the short space of time and the limited quantity of material available for the work being taken into consideration. Work.

418. The total value of work turned out by the Government Central Press, Bangalore and the Branch Press, Mysore, during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,61,003-15-10, and the expenditure to Rs. 79,116-11-0, leaving in favour of Government Rs. 81,887-4-10 against Rs. 26,025-0-10 in the previous year. Receipts and Expenditure.

419. This Press which had been abolished on 1st May 1902, was re-established on 1st November of the same year. Branch Press, Mysore.

Government Stationery.

420. At the commencement of the year, there was a balance of stock from the previous year, amounting to Rs. 51,751-5-9. The value of stock received during the year was Rs. 75,170-13-9, and of Stationery issued Rs. 73,381-11-9. The value of English Stationery and of country articles purchased locally fell from Rs. 31,826-4-4 and Rs. 55,479-15-3 in the year 1901-02 to Rs. 18,842-0-10 and Rs. 48,643-11-3, respectively, in the year under report. The total cost of Stationery issued to all Public Departments in the State, including the value of paper, etc., issued to the Press was Rs. 73,381-11-9 against Rs. 94,306-13-7 in the previous year. The value of stock at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 47,822-10-3 against Rs. 51,751-5-9 in the previous year.

421. The actual stock in store was examined in February 1903. Stock-taking.

Government Museum.

422. The visitors to the Museum during the year numbered 141,353, being 22,187 persons less than in the previous year. This decrease was due to the institution having been closed for nearly three weeks, for repairing and whitewashing the building. Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Entomologist to the Government of India and Mr. I. H. Burkill, Assistant Reporter on Economic Products, were among the visitors. Visitors.

423. A few additions were made to the Natural History Branch. The insects in the collection were indexed by Mr. E. P. Stebbing. The collections of cereals and pulses were thoroughly overhauled and old specimens replaced. Mr. I. H. Burkill was furnished with samples of the several varieties of paddy grown in the State. Mr. Bannatyne Macleod, Collector of Cudappah, presented a valuable collection of palœolithic stone implements found adjacent to the Mysore Territory. Seven gold and 11 copper coins were presented during the year, bringing the number of coins in the Museum up to 3,982. Additions.

424. At the last Paris Exhibition eight medals (1 gold, 3 silver and 4 bronze) and 4 certificates were presented. Prizes.

425. Artware of the value of Rs. 3,511-14-1 was sold during the year, inclusive of articles of the value of Rs. 2,812 sold at the Delhi Exhibition. Artware sale.

426. The cost of maintaining the institution during the year was Rs. 3,387-5-5, being Rs. 252-8-9 less than in the previous year. Cost.

Amrut Mahal.

Season. 427. On the whole the season was favourable for the growth of grass and for drinking water. The general health and condition of the cattle were good.

Stock. 428. At the commencement of the official year, the strength of cattle in the Department was 8,520. To this number there was an addition of 1,374 calves born during the year, thereby raising the entire stock to 9,894 head of cattle.

Casualties. 429. Of this number 820 head of cattle died during the year, 859 were sold, 6 were struck off the accounts as being irrecoverable and in the case of 12 lost, their price was recovered from the "Servegars" responsible for their safety, leaving thus at the end of the year 8,197 head of cattle in the Department. The percentage of mortality to the total stock of the Department was 8·28 against 7·9 in the previous year.

Sales. 430. The Depot opened at Haradanahalli for disposing of the surplus stock of bullocks at the Santemarahalli market not having proved advantageous was abandoned and the old system of holding sales at convenient places in different parts of the State was once again tried with the view of securing better sales by bringing the saleable cattle to the very doors of the purchasing raiyats. Including 150 steers supplied to the Madras Commissariat Transport Depot at Hunsur at the fixed rate of Rs. 50 per head, the total number of cattle sold was 859, whereby Rs. 30,941-8-0 were realized, giving an average price of Rs. 36 per head.

Sheep Farm. 431. The stock of 257 sheep, left over from the previous year, was increased in the year to 344 by the birth of 87 lambs. Casualties and sales being deducted, the number remaining at the close of the year was 276.

Revision of the Department. 432. With the sanction of Government the number of herds was reduced from 22 to 18 and from the savings thus effected the pay of the Executive staff was raised tentatively for a period of one year with the object of inducing better qualified men to take up service in the Department and the scheme was found to work well.

Receipts. 433. The total receipts of the Department under all heads amounted to Rs. 45,236-4-3 being Rs. 14,009-2-4 more than that of the previous year. The demand for the year was Rs. 48,708-9-1 of which Rs. 46,527-10-2 were collected, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 2,180-14-11 at the close of the year.

Expenditure. 434. The expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 31,799 against Rupees 32,631-8-5 in the previous year.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

Stallions. 435. The year opened with 6 stallions, of which one stallion, *viz.*, "Alvarro" being unfit for service as a sire, was presented to the Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale, so that there were 5 stallions at the close of the year.

Brood-mares. 436. At the beginning of the year, there were 74 brood-mares and during the year 3 mares were purchased and 9 were transferred from the foals branch, thus bringing the total number of mares to 86. Of these, 2 died, 2 were destroyed as they were suffering from incurable diseases, 6 were transferred (5 to the Transport Department and 1 to the Government Stables), and 5 were sold. Thus there were 71 mares at the end of the year.

Foals 437. The number of foals at the close of the previous year was 165, and the number of births during the year was 40 (20 colts and 20 fillies) bringing the total number of foals to 205. Of these, 10 foals were transferred (7 to the Transport Department and 3 to the Government Stables), 15 were sold, 9 were registered as brood mares and 6 died, leaving 165 foals on the Farm at the end of the year.

Cost. 438. The actual expenditure was Rs. 59,662 for the year against Rs. 54,394-10-1 for the previous year, the amount realized by the sale of mares and foals being Rs. 9,152-12-0 during the year.

Value of live stock. 439. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,550 against Rs. 1,18,665 in the year previous.

Private mares. 440. 15 mares belonging to private persons were served free of charge by the stallions, *viz.*, "Astronomer," Donkey Jack, "Teaser," and "Sunshine" of the Farm.

General remarks. 441. There was a remarkable increase in the percentage of foals on the Farm, the increase being due to the new methods instituted by the Military Assistant and carefully carried out by the Veterinarian.

Muzrai.

442. The Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments continued to be in charge of the Muzrai Secretariat. **Controlling Agency.**

443. The number of Government Religious and Charitable Institutions in the State enjoying cash grants was 1,606 during the year. Particulars regarding their endowments, etc., are given in the statement given at the end. **Number of Muzrai Institutions.**

Most of the Institutions enjoy also an income from grants of land and from donations made by private individuals. In addition to these Institutions, there are many Institutions enjoying land Inams only.

444. The total receipts during the year, including the interest from the Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, and the State grant towards special feeding, repairs, etc., as well as the income from lands and offerings from devotees and other sources, amounted to Rs. 5,29,979-5-4 and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,01,352-9-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 28,626-11-5 at the end of the year. Inclusive of the savings of previous years and the funded capital of the Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, the total amount at the credit of the several Muzrai Institutions at the close of the year was Rs. 8,74,901-11-3 of which Rs. 4,65,500 stood invested as follows as compared with the previous year: — **Receipts and Expenditure.**

	1901-02 Rs.	1902-03 Rs.
In the Government of India Pro: Notes	3,92,000	4,65,500
In Mysore Railway Debentures	49,600	.....
Total ...	4,41,600	4,65,500

The increase of Rs. 23,900, in the investment during the year under report, is due to the new investments in favor of the Sri Sivaganga Matt in the Nelamangala Taluk and the Ghate Subrahmanyaswami temple in the Dodballapur Taluk.

445. The Government in the Financial Department having issued a Notification No. 150—Fl., dated 16th July 1902, regarding the discharge of the Mysore Railway 4 per cent loan of 1882, the sum of Rs. 49,600, belonging to the several Muzrai Institutions, which had been invested in the Mysore Railway Debentures, was, on the discharge, invested in the Government of India Pro: Notes of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent loan, the face value of Rs. 49,900 having been secured therefor.

446. Repairs to 108 Muzrai Institutions at a cost of Rs. 44,882 were sanctioned, the cost being met from the funds of the respective Institutions, supplemented by contributions from devotees, and in a few cases by grants-in-aid from the State Funds. **Construction and Repairs, etc.**

447. Twelve local Committees under the designation of Dharmadarsis were newly appointed to supervise the working of the Muzrai Institutions, the total number of such Committees at the close of the year being 184. **Local Committees.**

448. The cash and land endowments of the marginally noted 6 Matts in the State and the cash endowment of the two Matts *viz.*, the Uttaradi and the Vyasarayaswami Matts, in the Hassan and the Mysore Districts, respectively, continued to be under the direct management of this Department, having been taken over by Government, on account of their unsatisfactory condition while in the hands of the presiding Priests. **Matts.**

- Singanagadde Matt — Kadur District
- Bisiagni Matt — Kadur District
- Hariharpur Matt — Kadur District
- Yogananda Matt — Hassan District
- Sravanabelagola Matt — Hassan District
- Sivaganga Matt — Bangalore District

449. The management of all the lands and villages attached to the Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt situated in the Mysore territories was also recently taken possession of by Government under similar circumstances at the request of the Priest of the Matt, and a sum of Rs. 40,758-13-0, belonging to the Matt has been invested in the Government Savings Bank.

450. A village in the Koratagere Sub-Taluk, Tumkur District, belonging to the Sri Uttaradi Matt and certain lands and villages belonging to 7 temples in the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, having been found to have been unauthorizedly alienated in violation of the terms of the grant in each case, they were directed to be resumed and restored to the Institutions concerned. **Resumption and restoration of the Inam lands and Cash Grants.**

451. The Inam lands endowed to a temple in the Kolar District, were resumed to Government in the Revenue Department and fully assessed as the object of the grant was not fulfilled.

The Inam lands endowed to a temple in the Bangalore District, which had been resumed at the Inam Settlement on account of the dilapidated condition of the building, were restored during the year, as the temple was reported to have been since repaired and brought into working order.

Fresh lands were granted in substitution of the Inam lands endowed to a temple in the Kadur District, which had been taken up for public purposes.

An additional cash grant of Rs. 120 per annum was sanctioned to a temple in the Arkalgud Taluk of the Hassan District, in lieu of the Inam village which had been previously resumed to Government.

Endowments by private individuals.

452. The amount of deposits made in Government Treasuries by private individuals on behalf of benevolent, charitable and educational Institutions at the favourable rate of interest of 5 per cent per annum, was the same as in the last year *viz*, Rs. 3,26,600.

Private Institutions brought under Muzrai management.

453. One private temple with its endowments in the Bagepalli Taluk, Kolar District, was taken under the management of the Muzrai Department at the request of the donor.

Succession to Matts.

454. The presiding Priests of Guru Dattatreya Bababudan's Darga in the Chikmagalur Taluk of the Kadur District, and the Yatirajaswami's Matt at Melkote in the Mysore District, having died, the succession of new Priests in their places was recognized by Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore.

455. The annual Vidwat Examinations or tests of high proficiency in Sanskrit Literature and Philosophy were, as usual, held during the year. 21 candidates applied for the Vidwat Examinations in its various branches, of whom 3 absented themselves, 3 failed and 15 passed. The successful candidates were given the usual rewards in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja.

Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund.

456. The income during the year from the Government of India Pro: Notes on Rs. 1,65,000 invested by Prince Gulam Mahomed on account of charity, amounted to Rs. 5,775 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,492-4-3. Inclusive of savings of past years, the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,107-6-6. There were 149 recipients of this charity on the 30th June 1903, of whom 45 were Christians, 89 Mahomedans and 15 Brahmins.

Gumbuz and other Mahomedan Institutions at Seringapatam.

457. The Gumbuz, the tombs and Mausoleum of Nawab Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the Masjids at Seringapatam, for the maintenance of which a sum of Rs. 12,911 is specially assigned annually under the head "Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements", were preserved in good condition and the services connected therewith were duly performed.

Inspections.

458. During the year 59 Muzrai Institutions in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts were inspected by the Deputy Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous.

459. The work of a compilation of a separate Register of Inam lands of all Muzrai Institutions made good progress. 18 Taluks had been finished in 1901-02 and 19 more were completed during the past year.

Important orders of general interest issued during the year.

460. Revised rules regarding the administration of the Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund were issued during the year; and Government Orders were passed on the following subjects :—

(i) As to the necessity for Government interference in regard to the management of private Institutions in view to prevent misappropriation and other malpractice

(ii) Regulating the Nehami allowances in the chattram.

(iii) Regarding the repairs to be undertaken by the local Muzrai Officers when funds therefor are required to be paid from the State Grant.

And (iv) On the impropriety of the local Muzrai Officers stopping the feeing in the Muzrai Anna Chattrams without the previous sanction of Government.

461. A long standing dispute between the Majjigehalli and the Sreepadaru Matts in the Mulbagal Taluk of the Kolar District, as to the right claimed by one of the Priests to pass with music, etc., in front of the opposing Matt was finally decided in favor of the claimant of the right, *viz.*, the Priest of the Majjigehalli Matt, special Committee having been appointed to investigate into the claims.

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462. Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1902-03.

No.	Districts	Receipt			Expenditure		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Bangalore	36,670	2	7	26,119	5	0
2	Kolar	19,985	15	7	19,361	6	0
3	Tumkur	7,195	0	9	7,039	4	0
4	Mysore	1,84,237	4	9	1,78,462	4	5
5	Hassan	32,224	7	3	35,228	15	0
6	Shimoga	41,993	5	2	41,383	6	5
7	Kadur	29,353	15	7	19,756	1	8
8	Chitaldrug	12,119	14	6	11,042	4	11
9	Institutions under the Palace Controller ...	80,067	13	5	81,270	5	6
10	Prince Gulam Mahomed Charity Fund ...	5,775	0	0	5,492	4	3
11	Gumbuz	12,910	11	9	11,162	9	9
12	Sivaganga Matt	9,941	11	6	9,076	1	6
13	Veda Vedanta Bodhini Patasala at Melkote ...	1,200	0	0	1,145	4	0
14	Head-quarters—						
	(i) Tirupati	10,520	10	6	9,109	7	6
	(ii) Benares	2,883	0	0	2,803	6	0
	(iii) Friend-in-need Society	600	0	0	600	0	0
	(iv) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha ...	225	0	0	225	0	0
	(v) Brahmavadini Subscription	24	4	0	24	4	0
	(vi) State Grant for repairs	10,164	0	0	10,164	0	0
	(vii) Travelling allowance to Head-quarter Office Establishment.	561	0	0	561	0	0
	(viii) Contingencies	1,391	0	0	1,391	0	0
15	Malnad Cash payments	13,605	0	0	13,605	0	0
16	Interest on endowments by private individuals at 5 per cent.	16,330	0	0	16,330	0	0
	Grand Total ..	5,29,979	5	4	5,01,352	9	11

Meteorology.

(REPORTS ON METEOROLOGY AND RAINFALL REGISTRATION FOR 1902.)

Observatories.

463. There was no change during the year in the number of observatories in the State. The usual daily telegrams giving the 8 A.M. observations were, throughout the year, despatched with the utmost regularity from all the four Stations to Simla, Madras and Bombay for incorporation in the Daily Weather Reports, issued from these centres.

Rain-registration.

464. The number of Rain-gauge Stations during the year was 191 as against 203 in 1901. Of these 134 or about 70 per cent were inspected and 18 Rain-gauges and 16 Measure-glasses were supplied to the Stations, which needed them.

Rainfall Report.

465. The tenth Annual Rainfall Report for 1902 was printed and distributed. The chief points worthy of mention are :—

(i) The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Arlagode, Shimoga District, on 15th July 1902, the quantity gauged being 10·91 inches.

(ii) As in previous years, the heaviest rainfall, recorded during the year, was at Agumbe, Shimoga District, the total quantity being 286·60 inches. The smallest quantity, *viz.*, 11·45 inches, was gauged at Rampur in the Chitaldrug District.

(iii) The average Rainfall for the whole State was 38·49 inches or ·95 inches less than the average for 1901.

Cost.

466. The four observatories in the State were during the year maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,157-15-5 against Rs. 11,880-9-0.